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United States Department of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS[1]

JULY–SEPTEMBER 1947

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[1] Compiled by Ralph W. Sherman, Office of the Assistant Chief in Charge of Regulatory Work.

QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO CITRUS FRUIT QUARANTINE (NO. 28)

CITRUS FRUIT IMPORTATIONS BANNED TO PREVENT ENTRY OF CITRUS DISEASES

(Press notice)

SEPTEMBER 22, 1947.

Additional species of citrus fruits that might introduce the dread citrus canker disease have been prohibited entry into the United States from all foreign countries where the disease is now known to occur, Dr. P. N. Annand, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, announced today. The revision of the quarantine making these changes will be effective October 25.

Since August 1, 1917 all citrus fruits, except oranges of the mandarin class, have been prohibited entry into this country from foreign countries then known to be infected with citrus canker. These comprised eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa. Under the exception, some 13,000 tons of mandarin oranges were imported from Japan during the period 1925 to 1941. Inspections of this class of oranges in ships' stores and in baggage revealed citrus canker infections in fruits from China and Japan. Consequently entry has now been forbidden to any more oranges of this class.

Plant disease specialists have found fruits of still other species of citrus and citrus relatives susceptible to infection. Some of these are of little economic importance, but might be imported by collectors in search of botanical curiosities. These too have been added to the prohibited list. The disease has also been collected on citrus peel. Peel of susceptible fruits has likewise been forbidden entry.

Confirmed reports of existence of citrus canker in New Zealand, Burma, Mozambique, Mauritius, and Seychelles have led to placing these countries on the list of those from which importations of host material are barred. The Union of South Africa, on the other hand, has successfully eradicated its infection and has been removed from the foreign countries designated in the quarantine.

Provisions have also been made in the revised quarantine to forbid the importation of certain species of citrus fruits that might introduce two new citrus diseases from a number of South American countries.

Fruits and peel of lime, sour orange, Mauritius papeda, lemon, grapefruit, mandarin and sweet orange, and oval kumquat from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay are prohibited entry because they might introduce sweet orange scab.

Importations are also banned of fruits and peel of lime, sour orange, lemon, citron and sweet orange from Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay because of the likelihood of bringing in infections of a disease known only as "Cancrosis B." This is an undescribed bacterial disease quite similar to citrus canker.

Citrus canker is a devastating disease of citrus. In the spring of 1914 a severe infection was discovered in the Gulf region, including Florida. This wiped out extensive citrus groves valued at $2,000 per acre. It took until 1927 to eliminate the disease from all commercial plantings. The disease has not been found anywhere in the continental United States since 1942. Over $3,500,000 of Federal funds and a like amount of State funds were spent in the lengthy eradication program. Eradication work involved the destruction by burning of between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000 worth of citrus trees.

To guard against this menace to our valuable citrus industry, every known foreign source of reintroduction of citrus canker has been placed under prohibitive quarantine.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 28 Effective October 25, 194

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

CITRUS FRUIT QUARANTINE (QUARANTINE NO. 28)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of the quarantine is issued to provide protection against the entry of citrus canker on the fruits of all hosts and from all countries where it is known to occur; to prohibit the entry of two additional diseases infecting certain species of citrus in several South American countries; and to remove the Union of South Africa from the list of countries designated as infected with citrus canker. Under its provisions the following prohibitions with reference to imports into the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii are established:

(1) On account of citrus canker:

Importation prohibited of all fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae;

From Eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia and Tasmania), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), Mauritius, Mozambique, and Seychelles.

(2) On account of sweet orange scab:

Importation prohibited of fruits and peel of lime, sour orange, Mauritius papeda, lemon, grapefruit, mandarin orange, sweet orange, and oval kumquat;

From Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

(3) On account of "Cancrosis B":

Importation prohibited of fruits and peel of lime, sour orange, lemon, citron, and sweet orange;

From Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Information available to the Secretary of Agriculture, and presented on December 5, 1946, at a public hearing, as required by law, discloses that the citrus canker disease has extended its geographic and host ranges beyond those designated in the citrus fruit quarantine promulgated June 27, 1917. Infections of this disease have been reported from Burma, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, and New Zealand. In both these newer and in the previously designated infected areas the disease is now known to attack not only the formerly quarantined species and varieties of citrus fruits but also to infect fruit of other genera, species and varieties of the subfamily Aurantioideae, as well as those of the subfamilies Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae, all three being subfamilies of the botanical family Rutaceae. Oranges of the mandarin class (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco), previously admitted under permit, are thus among those known to be hosts of the disease. Further, this disease is known to persist in a viable state on the peel of citrus and susceptible relatives. Information has also been made available to the Secretary of Agriculture that the citrus canker has been eradicated from the Union of South Africa, so that this dominion may be removed from the list of countries designated as infected with the citrus canker.

Also available to the Secretary of Agriculture and presented at the public hearing is information concerning two recently reported diseases, sweet orange scab, caused by *Elsinoe australis* Bitanc. and Jenkins, and the bacterial disease known as "Cancrosis B". Sweet orange scab is known to occur in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, where it attacks trees and fruit of lime, sour orange, Mauritius papeda, lemon, grapefruit, mandarin orange, sweet orange, and oval kumquat. The bacterial disease "Cancrosis B" occurs in Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, where it infects trees and fruit of lime, sour orange, lemon, citron, and sweet orange.

Accordingly, the Secretary of Agriculture has determined that it is necessary to take into account these extensions in the geographic and host ranges of the citrus canker disease; to include in this quarantine two additional plant diseases, new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United

States, infecting certain species of citrus in several South American countries; and to remove the Union of South Africa from the list of countries designated as infected with the citrus canker. The quarantine is therefore hereby revised to read as follows:

CITRUS FRUIT QUARANTINE (QUARANTINE NO. 28)

§ 319.28 *Notice of quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, and having held the public hearing required thereunder, the Secretary of Agriculture does hereby declare, (a) that in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of the citrus canker disease (*Xanthomonas citri* (Hasse) Dowson) the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii of all fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia and Tasmania), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), Mauritius, Mozambique, and Seychelles, is prohibited; (b) that in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of sweet orange scab (*Elsinoe australis* Bitanc. and Jenkins) the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii of fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. aurantium* L., *C. hystrix* DC., *C. limon* (L.) Burm. f., *C. paradisi* Macf., *C. reticulata* Blanco, *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck and *Fortunella margarita* (Lour.) Swingle, from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, is prohibited; and (c) that in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of the bacterial disease known as "Cancrosis B" the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii of fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of *Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm.) Swingle, *C. aurantium* L., *C. limon* (L.) Burm. f., *C. medica* L., and *C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck, from Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, is prohibited: *Provided,* that seeds and processed peel of fruits designated herein are excluded from the provisions of this quarantine. Such seeds, however, are subject to the requirements of Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37 (7 CFR § 319.37 to 319.37–15, inclusive).

This prohibition shall not apply to importations for experimental or scientific purposes by the United States Department of Agriculture upon such conditions and under such requirements as may be prescribed in permits that may be issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for such importations.

This revision of the quarantine shall be effective on and after October 25, 1947, and shall supersede the quarantine and regulations issued Jun 27, 1917 (7 CFR §§ 319.28–319.28–5).

(Sec. 7, 37 Stat. 317; 7 U. S. C. 160).
Reference: Subpart entitled "Citrus fruit quarantine" of Part 319, Chapter III, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations.

Done at the city of Washington this 19th day of September 1947.
Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.
[SEAL] N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

OTHER RELATED QUARANTINES

Citrus nursery stock, except seeds, is prohibited entry from all foreign countries and localities by the Citrus Nursery Stock Quarantine No. 19 (7 CFR § 319.19).

The importation from all foreign countries of fruits of citrus and citrus relatives, other than those specified in this quarantine, is restricted by the provisions of Fruit and Vegetable Quarantine No. 56 (7 CFR, §§ 319.56 to 319.56–7, inclusive).

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 23, 1947, 9:02 a.m.; 12 F.R. 6346.]
[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers through the Department of State.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO CITRUS NURSERY STOCK QUARANTINE (NO. 19)

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN AND HAWAIIAN-GROWN CITRUS NURSERY STOCK PROHIBITED

(Press Notice)

AUGUST 19, 1947.

Protection against the entry of citrus canker and other citrus diseases in nursery stock brought here from foreign countries or shipped to other parts of the United States from Hawaii is provided in two plant quarantine orders to become effective September 15, 1947, Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, announced today.

Importations of all plants or any plant part, except seeds and fruit, of all botanical genera, species, and varieties of the rutaceous subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae are prohibited in a revision of foreign quarantine No. 19. Previously this order affected only a limited number of plant species. Inclusion of the three subfamilies extends the regulations to additional plants that have been found susceptible to attack by citrus canker.

A similar prohibition on the movement of the same host material from Hawaii to other sections of the United States is imposed by a new domestic quarantine. Citrus canker is now known to be widespread throughout the Hawaiian islands.

Entry of citrus fruits from infected localities is prohibited by other existing quarantine orders.

Citrus canker was introduced into the United States from the Orient and was first found in this country in 1911 near Houston, Texas. By 1914 it had spread eastward and had become established in many areas along the Gulf Coast. Control of the disease requires complete destruction of the infected tree. Intensive suppressive programs conducted cooperatively by Federal, State and local agencies resulted in the eradication of the disease in all States with the possible exception of limited parts of Texas and Louisiana, where there is a possibility that the disease may persist in some areas remote from commercial citrus plantings. The disease has not been detected in any commercial planting of citrus in this country for many years.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 19 Effective September 15, 1947

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

CITRUS NURSERY STOCK QUARANTINE (QUARANTINE NO. 19)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This revision of the citrus nursery stock quarantine is for the purpose of preventing the entry into the United States of plants of the botanical family Rutaceae that have been found susceptible to attack by citrus canker. Under its provisions the following prohibitions with reference to imports into the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii are established:

Importation prohibited of plants or any plant part, except fruit and seeds, of all genera, species and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae.

From Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, Central America, North America outside of the United States, Australia, and foreign oceanic countries and islands.

Seeds of prohibited plants may be imported as heretofore under the provisions of Nursery Stock, Plant and Seed Quarantine, No. 37 (7 CFR § 319.37).

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Information available to the Secretary of Agriculture, and presented on December 5, 1946, at a public hearing, as required by law, discloses that plants of the rutaceous

subfamilies Rutoideae and Toddalioideae, as well as those of all genera, species and varieties of the subfamily Aurantioideae, some of which were included in previous revisions of this quarantine, are susceptible to attack by citrus canker, and also other citrus diseases. It has been determined therefore that it is necessary further to revise the citrus nursery stock quarantine to prohibit the entry into the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii of these additional genera of plants that have been found to serve as hosts of citrus canker. The quarantine is therefore revised to read as follows:

CITRUS NURSERY STOCK QUARANTINE (QUARANTINE NO. 19)

§ 319.19. *Notice of Quarantine.*—The Secretary of Agriculture, having given the public hearing required by law, declares that it is necessary, in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of the citrus canker disease (*Xanthomonas citri* [Hasse] Dowson), and also other citrus diseases, all of which are new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, to forbid the importation into the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii of plants or any plant part, except fruit and seeds, of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae and Toddalioideae, of the botanical family Rutaceae, from Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, Central America, North America outside of the United States, Australia, and foreign oceanic countries and islands.

Hereafter the importation from the foreign countries and localities named of plants or any plant part, except fruit and seeds, of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae, is prohibited.

This prohibition shall not apply to importations for experimental or scientific purposes by the United States Department of Agriculture upon such conditions and under such requirements as may be prescribed by the Chief of Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, for such importations.

This revision of the quarantine shall be effective on and after September 15, 1947, and shall supersede the quarantine revision issued August 17, 1934.

AUTHORITY: § 319,19 is issued under section 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, 37 Stat. 317; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 160.

Reference: Subpart entitled "Citrus canker and other citrus diseases" of part 319, chapter III, title 7, Code of Federal Regulations.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of August, 1947.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 20, 1947, 9:14 a.m.; 12 F.R. 5607.]

[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers through the Department of State.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

T. D. 34993, PUBLISHING NOTICE OF QUARANTINE 19, PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF CITRUS NURSERY STOCK, AS MODIFIED BY T. D. 45795 AND T. D. 47254, REVISED (T. D. 51756).

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., September 24, 1947.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of a revision of Notice of Quarantine No. 19, on account of the citrus canker and other citrus diseases, issued by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, effective September 15, 1947, is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

The number of this Treasury decision shall be inserted as a marginal reference opposite section 12,14 (a), Customs Regulations of 1943.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of the order.)

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO CUT FLOWER QUARANTINE (NO. 74)

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

QUARANTINE NO. 74, WITH REGULATIONS AND B. E. P. Q. NO. 563, REGARDING THE ENTRY OF CUT FLOWERS FROM FOREIGN SOURCES (T. D. 51746)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C., September 8, 1947.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copies of Quarantine No. 74, with regulations and B. E. P. Q. No. 563, designed to regulate the entry into the United States of cut flowers from foreign countries, issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, effective on and after August 1, 1947, are published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned.

The number of this Treasury decision should be inserted as a marginal reference opposite sections 12,10, 12,11 (a) (1), 12,12 (c), and 12,14 (a), Customs Regulations of 1943.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of the circular.[2])

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE (NO. 70)

QUARANTINE ON IMPORTATION OF ELMS EXTENDED TO INCLUDE CANADA AND OTHER AREAS

(Press Notice)

SEPTEMBER 29, 1947.

The occurrence of the Dutch elm disease in the Province of Quebec, Canada, has made necessary the revision of the foreign plant quarantine on account of this disease to include, effective October 31, the Dominion of Canada, together with Newfoundland, Labrador, St. Pierre, Miquelon, and adjacent islands as additional areas from which the entry into the United States of elm plants and plant parts is controlled or prohibited, Dr. P. N. Annand, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today.

Importation from the Continent of Europe of elm material that might contain the fungus causing the Dutch elm disease has been prohibited or restricted since October 21, 1933. In Europe the disease has been well established for many years. Late in 1944 the disease was reported from the Dominion of Canada, having been found in the Lake St. Peter region of the Province of Quebec, where it is now considered to be established.

Occurrence of the disease in a new world area adjacent to this country constitutes an additional threat to the elms of the United States, since elm logs are at times imported into mid-Western States, principally for use in veneer manufacture.

Although this disease was first found in this country in 1930, its occurrence is now limited to the Ohio River Valley and certain states north of Virginia.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 70 Effective October 31, 1947

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 319—FOREIGN QUARANTINE NOTICES

DUTCH ELM DISEASE QUARANTINE (QUARANTINE NO. 70)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Discovery of the Dutch elm disease in the Province of Quebec, Canada, has necessitated extension of the quarantine on account of this disease to include the Dominion

[2] See S. R. A.—B. E. P. Q. 168, for April–June 1947, p. 22.

of Canada and other foreign areas north of the United States. Surveys of elm utilization in the United States disclosed that elm logs are annually shipped to certain localities in this country from Canadian points, principally for use in veneer manufacturing. Such unrestricted importations constitute an additional threat to the elms in the extensive sections of the United States where the disease does not occur.

Importations of elm material from the Continent of Europe have been prohibited or restricted since October 21, 1933.

In regulations supplemental to the revised quarantine, provisions are made for the importation of quarantined products under certain procautions to prevent introduction of the disease fungus.

Notice of Determination of the Secretary of Agriculture

Authority: §§ 319.70 to 319.70–6, inclusive, are issued under sections 5 and 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, 37 Stat. 316 and 317 ; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 159 and 160.
Reference: Subpart entitled "Dutch elm disease" of part 319, chapter III, title 7, Code of Federal Regulations.

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that it is necessary further to revise the Dutch elm disease quarantine which was last revised December 20, 1934, effective January 1, 1935 (7 CFR 319.70), in order to extend the quarantined area to include the Dominion of Canada and other foreign areas north of the United States, and to issue regulations supplemental to the revised quarantine to allow the importation under prescribed conditions of certain quarantined products. The quarantine is therefore hereby revised as follows and the following regulations established:

Notice of Quarantine no. 70, Revised

§ 319.70 *Notice of quarantine.*—The Secretary of Agriculture, having given the public hearing required by law, has determined that an injurious plant disease known as the Dutch elm disease, caused by the fungus *Ceratostomella ulmi* Buisman (*Graphium ulmi* Schwarz), not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in various countries of the Continent of Europe as well as certain foreign areas north of the United States. Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 316 and 317; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 159 and 160), the Secretary of Agriculture forbids the importation into the United States from the Continent of Europe, and the Dominion of Canada and other foreign areas north of the United States, including Newfoundland, Labrador, St. Pierre, Miquelon and islands adjacent thereto of (a) seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions of elm and related plants; (b) logs of elm and related plants; (c) lumber, timber, and veneer of such plants if bark is present on them; and (d) crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers, and other articles manufactured in whole or in part of the wood of elm or related plants, if such wood is not free from bark, except as provided in the regulations supplemental to this quarantine.

Regulations

Meaning of Terms

§ 319.70–1. *Definitions.*—For the purposes of these regulations, the following words, names, and terms shall be construed respectively, to mean:

(a) *Dutch elm disease.*—The fungus disease of elms caused by *Ceratostomella ulmi* Buisman (*Graphium ulmi* Schwarz), in any stage of development.

(b) *Elm and related plants.*—Plants of the botanical family Ulmaceae, comprising all species of the following genera: *Ampelocera, Aphananthe, Barbeya, Celtis, Chaetachne, Chaetoptelea, Gironniera, Holoptelae, Lozanella, Parasponia, Phyllostylon, Planera, Pteroceltis, Trema, Ulmus* and *Zelkova.*

(c) *Certificate of origin.*—A certificate issued and signed by an authorized governmental official of the country of origin stating that the products in the shipment were grown in a country, territory, or province where the Dutch elm disease is not known to occur.

(d) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Conditions of Entry of European Elm

§ 319.70–2. *Conditions governing the entry of elm and related plants from Europe.*—(a) Products designated in § 319.70 may not be imported into the United States from the Continent of Europe, provided however that under unusual circumstances an exception to this prohibition may be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture for entry of such products under permit, under such conditions and regulations as he

may prescribe, or when the particular products have been or are to be so treated, prepared, or processed that, in his judgment, their entry involves no risk of pest introduction.

Conditions of Entry of Canadian Elm

§ 319.70–3. *Conditions governing the entry of elm and related plants from Canada and other foreign areas north of the United States.*—(a) Products designated in § 319.70 (other than seeds) may not be imported into the United States from the Province of Quebec, Canada.

(b) Logs, lumber, and other parts of elm and related plants incapable of propagation may be imported into the United States under permit issued in accordance with § 319.70–4 and notice of arrival executed in accordance with § 319.70–5 when they have originated in either the Dominion of Canada (other than the Province of Quebec) or the other foreign areas north of the United States designated in § 319.70. Permit and notice of arrival requirements for such importations may be waived by the inspector when the products are accompanied by a certificate of origin.

(c) Clean seeds from any of the designated foreign areas north of the United States and other propagative materials of elm and related plants from these same areas (other than the Province of Quebec) are hereby exempted from the provisions of § 319.70. Admission of these products, however, is subject to the provisions of the Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine, No. 37 (7 CFR 319.37 [B. E. P. Q.-Q. 37]).

Procedure for Applicants

§ 319.70–4. *Procedure for obtaining permits.*—Persons desiring to import products of elm or related plants incapable of propagation, the entry of which is regulated by these regulations, shall submit to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine an application[3] stating the name and address of the importer, the country, and, in the case of Canada, the province, from which the material is to be imported, the approximate quantity of the commodity for which a permit is desired, and the proposed United States port of entry. Upon receipt and approval of such application by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, a permit will be issued authorizing the importation and specifying the authorized port of entry and the pertinent conditions and requirements for entry.

Notice of Arrival

§ 319.70–5. *Notice of arrival.*—Immediately upon the arrival at a port of entry of any material, the entry of which is permissible only under permit, the permittee shall submit to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, through the Collector of Customs, duplicate copies of a notice of arrival. Forms for this purpose are available from either the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine or the Collector of Customs.

Articles for Experimental or Scientific Purposes

§ 319.70–6. *Shipments for experimental or scientific purposes.*—Articles governed by § 319.70 may be imported for experimental or scientific purposes by the United States Department of Agriculture upon such condition and restrictions as the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may prescribe.

This quarantine and these regulations shall be effective on and after October 31, 1947.

Done at the city of Washington this 26th day of September 1947.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, October 1, 1947, 8:45 a.m.; 12 F.R. 6498.]

[Copies of the above order were sent to all American diplomatic and consular officers through the Department of State.]

[3] Address applications to Import and Permit Section, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 209 River Street, Hoboken, New Jersey.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (NO. 41)

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

MODIFICATION OF THE REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 41 (SECOND REVISION), GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE, BROOMCORN, AND SEEDS OF RELATED PLANTS (T. D. 51739)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Washington, D. C. August 20, 1947.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

The appended copy of amendment No. 1 of the regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 41, (second revision) (T. D. 46335), on account of the European corn borer and other dangerous insects and plant diseases, issued under the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C.159), is published for the information and guidance of customs officers and others concerned. This amendment revises regulation 5, effective July 15, 1947, by striking out the provisions thereof appearing in 7 CFR 319.41–5 (d), requiring that shelled corn imported into the United States from Canada be accompanied by a Canadian inspection certificate.

The number of this Treasury decision shall be inserted as a marginal reference opposite sections 12.10, 12.11 (a) (1), 12.12 (c), and 12.14 (a), Customs Regulations of 1943.

FRANK DOW,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

(Then follows the text of the order.[4])

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO HAWAIIAN CITRUS NURSERY STOCK QUARANTINE (NO. 75)

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 75 Effective September 15, 1947

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

HAWAIIAN CITRUS NURSERY STOCK QUARANTINE (QUARANTINE NO. 75)

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This quarantine is issued for the purpose of preventing the spread of the citrus canker disease from Hawaii, where it has been found to occur, to the mainland of the United States. Protection from entry of this disease from foreign countries where it occurs is afforded in notice of quarantine No. 19, revised, which prohibits the importation from all foreign countries and localities of all plants or any part thereof, except seeds and fruit, of all genera, species, and varieties of the rutaceous subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae. The following quarantine similarly proscribes the movement in domestic commerce of this same host material from Hawaii to the mainland.

Transportation, shipment, or movement of fruits of these genera, species, and varieties will continue to be governed by 7 CFR § 301.13.

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Information available to the Secretary of Agriculture and presented at a public hearing on December 6, 1946, shows that a dangerous plant disease, known as "citrus canker," occurs in Hawaii. This disease may be spread through the movement of citrus plant material. To prevent the introduction of this disease and other citrus diseases into the United States from foreign countries where they occur, notice of quarantine No. 19, revised, prohibits the importation of all plants or any part thereof, except fruit and seeds, of all genera, species, and varieties of the rutaceous subfamilies

[4] See S. R. A.—B. E. P. Q. 168, for April–June 1947, p. 26.

Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae from foreign countries and localities. In order to afford the citrus industry of the continental United States similar protection from spread of the disease from the Territory of Hawaii, the Secretary of Agriculture has determined that it is necessary to quarantine that Territory and to prescribe that the above-mentioned plant material shall not be moved therefrom to any other State or Territory or District of the United States.

HAWAIIAN CITRUS NURSERY STOCK QUARANTINE (QUARANTINE NO. 75)

§ 301.75. *Notice of Quarantine.*—The Secretary of Agriculture, having given the public hearing required by law, quarantines the Territory of Hawaii in order to prevent the spread therefrom of a dangerous plant disease known as citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri* [Hasse] Dowson), and other citrus diseases not now known to be widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Hereafter plants or any plant part, except fruits and seeds, of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rotaceae shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, transported, carried, moved, or allowed to be moved from the Territory of Hawaii into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in any manner or by any method, *except* that this quarantine shall not apply to shipments for experimental or scientific purposes by the United States Department of Agriculture upon such conditions and under such requirements as may be prescribed by the Chief of Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for such shipments.

This quarantine shall be effective on and after September 15, 1947.

AUTHORITY: § 301.75 is issued under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161).

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of August 1947.
Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.
[SEAL] N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture

[Copies of the above order were sent to 33 steamship companies on the Pacific Coast.]
[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 20, 1947, 9:14 a.m.; 12 F.R. 5607.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., August 15, 1947.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161), has promulgated a Hawaiian citrus nursery stock quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 75), effective on and after August 15, 1947. The purpose of this quarantine is to prohibit the movement of plants or any plant part, except fruits and seeds, of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioideae of the botanical family Rutaceae from the Territory of Hawaii to any other state, territory, or district of the United States, because of the danger of spreading the citrus canker and other citrus diseases. Copies of the quarantine may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

N. E. DODD,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in the following newspapers: The Chronicle, San Francisco, Calif., September 9, 1947; the Star-Bulletin, Honolulu, T. H., September 6, 1947.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

DATES SET FOR LIFTING OF JAPANESE BEETLE SEASONAL QUARANTINE

(Press notice)

AUGUST 29, 1947.

Shippers of fruits, vegetables and cut flowers from sections heavily infested by the Japanese beetle will be relieved of restrictions now imposed by the quarantine against this insect, on either August 29 or September 12 or 30, dependent upon commodities

shipped, Dr. P. N. Annand, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today.

Due to cessation of heavy beetle flights in sections affected by this summer quarantine, federal treating and certification procedures for fruits and vegetables other than green ear corn will be lifted after August 29.

Beetles often eat corn silk and work down into the tips of the ears, so green ear corn will stay under regulation through September 12, Dr. Annand stated.

Cut flowers will continue under regulation through September 30. Late-season beetles are often found hidden among the petals of cut flowers, so these are the last items to be released.

The heavily infested area comprises a part of Long Island, most of New Jersey, southeastern Pennsylvania, the Del-Mar-Va peninsula, several counties on the western shore of Maryland, the District of Columbia and adjacent Arlington County and city of Alexandria, Va., together with a small area in and surrounding Norfolk, Va.

Year-round restrictions are effective under this quarantine on the movement of plant material and soil from the entire Japanese beetle regulated area. This comprises roughly the area bounded by Portland, Me., Syracuse, N. Y., Cleveland, Ohio, Wheeling, W. Va., Fredericksburg and Norfolk, Va.

B. E. P. Q. 564 Effective August 25, 1947

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Part 301—Domestic Quarantine Notices

RESTRICTIONS OF JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE ON CUT FLOWERS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES DISCONTINUED FOR THE SEASON

Introductory Note

On the respective dates specified below, these administrative instructions lift for the remainder of 1947 the seasonal restrictions on the movement of fruits, vegetables and cut flowers from the area heavily infested with Japanese beetles.

§ 301.48–4b. *Administrative instructions relative to the Japanese beetle quarantine.*—Pursuant to authority conferred upon the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in paragraph (b) of § 301.48–4 (Notice of Quarantine No. 48 on account of the Japanese beetle, 12 F. R. 3211), the dates have been determined beyond which shipping restrictions imposed by Administrative Instruction B. E. P. Q. 562, June 9, 1947 (12 F. R. 3909) are no longer necessary for this year and are hereby revoked as follows:

(a) For fruits and vegetables, except green ear corn—at the close of August 29, 1947.

(b) For green ear corn—at the close of September 12, 1947.

(c) For cut flowers—at the close of September 30, 1947.

Under the provisions of the Japanese Beetle Quarantine and supplemental regulations (12 F. R. 3211), the interstate movement of fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers from the infested areas is restricted. It is essential to relieve these restrictions at the earliest moment consistent with safety, in order to permit movement of these articles without certification or treatment. Safety requires that this relief shall be applied progressively, dependent upon the time of cessation of heavy flight of the beetles and upon the susceptibility of the commodity involved to continued infestation. Such factors are unpredictable within narrow time limits. However, heavy flight of the beetles is now rapidly diminishing and its cessation is imminent. Experience demonstrates that the restrictions of the quarantine and supplemental regulations with respect to fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers may safely be withdrawn on the dates indicated above. For the reasons stated, it is found upon good cause, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), that notice and public procedure on this order are unnecessary, impracticable, and contrary to

the public interest, and good cause is found for issuing the order effective less than thirty days after publication.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U.S.C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR § 301.48–4, 12 F. R. 3211.)

Done at Washington, D. C. this 25th day of August, 1947.

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of these administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, September 2, 1947, 8:47 a.m.; 12 F.R. 5863.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

PERMIT REQUIREMENTS UNDER MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE TEMPORARILY DISCONTINUED

(Press Notice)

AUGUST 28, 1947.

Until Mexican fruitflies reappear in the Texas area under regulation for this pest, plant quarantine permit requirements will be waived, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today. An order, effective September 1, has been issued by Dr. P. N. Annand, chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine lifting these requirements in the regulated area, comprising the Texas counties of Brooks, Cameron, Dimmit, Hidalgo, LaSalle, Webb, Willacy, and part of Jim Wells county.

Harvesting of citrus fruits in the affected area begins officially on September 1. Mexican fruitflies do not appear until later in the harvesting and shipping season. Waiving of the permit requirements during this fly-free interval is therefore considered safe, as there is no danger of spreading the pest in maturing fruits until flies from northeastern Mexico invade citrus plantings in adjoining Texas counties.

This action, the Department points out, does not modify the grove inspection and sanitation procedures or the requirements for packing house operation.

As soon as grove inspections or fly traps set to lure newly arrived flies disclose adult activity, permit requirements under the quarantine regulations again will be invoked.

B. E. P. Q. 565 Effective September 1, 1947

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

CHAPTER III—BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

MEXICAN FRUITFLY REGULATIONS MODIFIED

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The following administrative instructions lift all permit requirements relative to interstate movement of regulated citrus fruits from the area regulated on account of the Mexican fruitfly until notice is given that, as a result of inspections and surveys, it has been determined that the status of fruitfly infestations in regulated areas makes it necessary to order the resumption of such requirements. Since intensive inspections over a number of years have shown that infestations do not occur during the early part of the harvesting and shipping season, it is believed unnecessary to maintain the permit requirements during that period.

The purpose of this action is thus to relieve commerce in citrus fruits from a burdensome requirement which must be observed during most of the calendar year. In order to be of maximum benefit to the public, the relief from these restrictions must be made effective as soon as possible. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), it is found, upon good cause, that notice and public procedure on this order are unnecessary, impracticable, and con-

trary to the public interest, and good cause is found for the issuance of this order effective less than 30 days after publication.

§ 301.64–3e *Administrative instructions lifting permit requirements for interstate movement of citrus fruits until further notice.*—The Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, having determined that natural conditions exist with respect to the area regulated by 7 CFR, 1945 Supp., 301.64–2 (Notice of Quarantine No. 64 on account of the Mexican fruitfly) which eliminate the risk of Mexican fruitfly infestations in regulated citrus fruits during the early part of the shipping season, hereby waives the permit requirements for interstate movement of such fruits from such regulated area, effective September 1, 1947, and until due notice of their resumption shall have been given.

(Section 8, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U.S.C. 1940 ed. 161; 7 CFR, 1945 Supp., 301.64–3(a))

Done at Washington, D. C., this 22nd day of August 1947.

P. N. Annand,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

[Copies of these administrative instructions were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the State of Texas.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 29, 1947, 8:45 a.m.; 12 F.R. 5831.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (NO. 52)

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE AND REGULATIONS REVISED

(Press notice)

August 25, 1947.

Pink bollworm quarantine regulations were lifted effective August 22, 1947, insofar as they affect the State of Louisiana, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today. This revision of regulations also adds Hockley and Wharton Counties, Texas, to the area lightly infested by this insect, and changes Starr County, Texas, from its present designation as heavily infested to that of lightly infested.

Thorough control measures applied in Louisiana during the past three crop years have eradicated an incipient infestation found late in 1943 in three southwestern parishes. These results were accomplished by joint State and Federal action. It is now considered safe to rescind both quarantine and regulations that have been in effect there since May 1, 1944.

Hockley and Wharton Counties, Texas, are being added to the lightly infested area because of the finding of pink bollworms there in the fall of 1946. State regulations covering these areas were effective soon after discovery of the infestation. The present modification brings Federal and State regulations into agreement.

Survey of cotton fields in Starr and adjacent Texas counties, along with investigations of local planting, ginning, and marketing activities, have disclosed that the heavy infestation found there in 1944 has diminished. This county has therefore been returned to a lightly-infested status.

Areas remaining under regulation comprise southern and south-central Arizona and New Mexico, as well as 87 counties and part of one other in the Panhandle, the Big Bend, the Lower Rio Grande Valley, and the Coastal Bend of Texas.

These regulations apply to the movement from infested areas of okra, cotton, and wild cotton, including the plants and all parts thereof, as well as all forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, seed cotton, lint, linters, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cake and meal. Bagging, containers, and wrappers of cotton and cotton products or any commodities contaminated with such products are also regulated.

The pink bollworm is the most serious known enemy of cotton. It not only reduces the yield and quality of lint, but is also destructive to the seed and may reduce the oil content by as much as 20 percent.

B. E. P. Q.—Q. 52

Revision of Quarantine and Regulations
Effective August 22, 1947

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

part 301—domestic quarantine notices

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (QUARANTINE NO. 52)

Introductory Note

This revision of the quarantine and regulations involves primarily a relaxation of restrictions through the removal of the quarantine on account of the pink bollworm from the State of Louisiana and the transfer of the county of Starr, Texas, from the heavily infested to the lightly infested regulated area. This revision also includes under Federal regulation the counties of Hockley and Wharton, Texas.

Following discovery in the fall of 1943 of a severe pink bollworm infestation in Cameron Parish and the neighboring parishes of Calcasieu and Jefferson Davis, in southwestern Louisiana, an intrastate quarantine controlling movement of host material from the infested parishes was immediately issued by the State Entomologist to prevent spread of the insect to other parts of the State. Coincident with this action and under State authority, field clean-up and other measures were undertaken cooperatively to eradicate the infestations. The Department cooperated in the enforcement of State requirements. After a public hearing, similar regulations were included in the Federal quarantine effective May 1, 1944. Through further State action, with Federal cooperation, these measures were extended to include the enforced nonproduction of cotton in Cameron Parish during the 1944 crop year. Cotton production was resumed in this Parish in 1945. The production, ginning, and marketing of cotton in Calcasieu and Jefferson Davis Parishes was under regulation during the years 1944 and 1946, and similar regulations applied to Cameron Parish in 1945 and 1946. Intensive annual field surveys and inspection of trash from all gins handling cotton produced in these areas have been made each crop year. These inspections through three full seasons have failed to reveal any pink bollworms in these three Parishes since the original 1943 findings. It is, therefore, considered that the infestation has been eradicated and that it is no longer necessary to continue the quarantine and regulations as they affect the State of Louisiana. This conclusion is shared by the cooperating State officials and they have taken action to remove the State regulations as they applied to the three parishes.

A survey of infestation, planting, ginning, and marketing conditions in Starr and adjacent Texas counties indicates that Starr County now properly belongs in the lightly infested regulated area, instead of the heavily infested area.

Light infestations of the pink bollworm were discovered in Hockley and Wharton Counties, Texas, during the fall of 1946. Immediately following this discovery, the State of Texas placed these counties under regulation, which provided the same control as that applied to all lightly infested areas. This revision adds these counties to the lightly infested area, confirming action already taken by the cooperating State of Texas.

The present revision of the quarantine and regulations represents formal Federal action to concur in State action already taken at the request and in accordance with suggestions of the United States Department of Agriculture. All scouting and surveys to determine degree of infestation or absence of infestation have been cooperative Federal-State activities. Imposition of non-cotton zones is dependent upon State police powers, and the same State police powers have been relied upon for immediate and timely changes in the regulated area. The States of Louisiana and Texas have fully cooperated in exercising such powers. In activities within these States, the Federal Government exercised leadership and had cooperative interest to assure that the measures taken were adequate to prevent spread of the pink bollworm from infested areas. The action taken by the State of Louisiana, with the concurrence of the United States Department of Agriculture, relieved restrictions there in conformity with existing pest risk. Revision of the Texas State Quarantine, also with Departmental concurrence, provided needed prompt protection to the rest of Texas as well as to uninfested States. Had not the States taken these actions in accordance with Departmental suggestions, the only alternative would have been to include each State in its entirety within the Federal regulated area. Such action would have been inconsistent

with the objectives of both Federal and State regulatory activities, and was rendered unnecessary by complete State cooperation. This revision will not impose upon persons affected by the quarantine any substantive requirements other than those to which they are presently subject under State regulations. It was understood at the time the States placed their regulations in effect that these amendments to the quarantine and the regulations would be made effective as soon as possible. Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 238), it is found, upon good cause, that notice and public procedure on this revision are unnecessary, and good cause is found for the issuance of the revision effective less than 30 days after publication.

Notice of Determination of the Secretary of Agriculture

Authority: §§ 301.52 to 301.52–12 issued under sec. 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended, 37 Stat. 318, 39 Stat. 1165, 44 Stat. 250; 7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161.

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that it is necessary further to revise the pink bollworm quarantine and regulations supplemental thereto, 7 CFR 1944, 1945, and 1946 Sups., §§ 301.52 and 301.52–1 et seq., in order to remove the quarantine from the State of Louisiana and to make other modifications. The quarantine and regulations are therefore hereby revised to read as follows:

Pink Bollworm Quarantine (quarantine no. 52)

§ 301.52. *Notice of Quarantine.*—Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1940 ed. 161), the Secretary of Agriculture quarantines the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm. Hereafter (1) okra, including all parts of the plants; (2) cotton, wild cotton, including all parts of either cotton or wild cotton plants, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, and all other forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber, gin waste, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake, and meal; (3) bagging and other containers and wrappers of cotton and cotton products; (4) railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying regulated cotton products or which are fouled with such products; and (5) when contaminated with regulated cotton products, any other commodities, including farm products, farm household goods, and farm equipment, shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from the States of Arizona, New Mexico, or Texas into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the regulations supplemental hereto and amendments thereof: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the regulations supplemental hereto may be limited to such areas, within the quarantined States, as are now or may hereafter be designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas, adequate, in his judgment, to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm, except that any such limitation shall be conditioned upon the affected State or States providing for and enforcing the control of the intrastate movement of the restricted articles under the conditions which apply to their interstate movement under provisions of the Federal quarantine regulations, currently existing, and upon their enforcing such control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the intrastate spread therefrom of the said insect infestation: *Provided further*, That whenever, in any year, the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto apply making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the restrictions contained in any such regulations, he shall set forth and publish such findings in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulation shall be made less stringent, whereupon such modifications shall become effective for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

Regulations

§ 301.52–1. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed respectively to mean:

(a) *Pink bollworm.*—The insect known as the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.), in any stage of development.

(b) *Cotton and cotton products.*—Cotton and wild cotton plants of the genera *Gossypium* and *Thurberia*, and products of these plants, including seed cotton; cottonseed; cotton lint and linters, and all forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber; cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal; gin waste; and all other parts of such plants.

(c) *Seed cotton.*—All forms of cotton lint from which the seed has not been separated.

(d) *Lint.*—All forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber except linters.

(e) *Linters.*—All forms of unmanufactured cotton fiber separated from cotton seed after the lint has been removed.

(f) *Approved.*—Officially sanctioned by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(g) *Certificate.*—An approved document issued by an inspector evidencing the apparent freedom of restricted articles from the pest.

(h) *Limited permit.*—An approved document issued by an inspector to allow movement of noncertified, restricted articles to or from authorized and designated gins, oil mills, and processing or manufacturing plants. Limited permits will cover all interstate movements of restricted articles while in the process of being made eligible for certification.

(i) *Dealer-carrier permit.*—An approved document issued to persons or firms engaged in ginning, manufacturing, or processing restricted articles for subsequent interstate movement from regulated areas, and to persons or firms moving restricted articles interstate from regulated areas.

(j) *Infestation or infested area.*—These terms refer to the presence of the pink bollworm.

(k) *Interstate movement,* or *moved interstate.*—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved by any person from any regulated area interstate to points outside thereof.

(l) *Inspector.*—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(*m*) *Okra* (*Hibiscus esculentus*).—Okra plants and products of the plants, including seed and edible and dry pods.

§ 301.52–2. *Regulated areas.*—The following areas are hereby designated as regulated areas within the meaning of these regulations and are further classed as heavily or lightly infested:

Heavily infsted areas.—Texas.—Counties of Brewster, Cameron, Culberson, Jeff Davis, Hidalgo, Hudspeth, Presidio, Terrell, Willacy, and that part of *El Paso County* lying east of an imaginary line extending due north from the Texas-Mexico boundary to the point near U. S. Highway 80, where sec. 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 29 S., R. 4 E. have a common corner; thence due north to the Texas-New Mexico boundary.

Lightly infested areas.—Arizona.—Counties of Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Maricopa, Pinal, and Santa Cruz, and all of *Pima County*[5] except that part lying west of the western boundary line of range 8 east.

New Mexico.—Counties of Chaves, Dona Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Otero, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia.

Texas.—Counties of Andrews, Aransas, Atascosa, Bailey, Bee, Borden, Brazoria, Brooks, Brown, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chambers, Cochran, Coke, Coleman, Concho, Crane, Dawson, Dimmit, Duval, Ector, Frio, Gaines, Glasscock, Goliad, Gonzales, Guadalupe, Hays, Hockley, Howard, Irion, Jackson, Jefferson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kenedy, Kleberg, La Salle, Liberty, Live Oak, Loving, Martin, Matagorda, Maverick, McCullouch, McMullen, Medina, Midland, Mitchell, Nolan, Nueces, Orange, Pecos, Reeves, Refugio, Runnels, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Scurry, Starr, Sterling, Taylor, Terry, Tom Green, Upton, Uvalde, Victoria, Ward, Webb, Wharton, Wilson, Winkler, Yoakum, Zapata, and Zavala; that part of *El Paso County* lying west of an imaginary line extending due north from the Texas-Mexico boundary to the point near U. S. Highway 80 where secs. 4, 5, 8, and 9, T. 29 S., R. 4 E. have a common corner; thence due north to the Texas-New Mexico boundary; and that part of *Harris County* lying east of the San Jacinto River and its tributary the east fork of the San Jacinto River and north of the Houston Ship Channel.

§ 301.52–3. *Articles the interstate movement of which is restricted or prohibited.*

(a) *Articles prohibited movement.*—The interstate movement from any regulated area of gin trash and cotton waste from gins and mills, and all untreated or unmanufactured cotton products (other than seed cotton, cotton lint and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, and cottonseed meal and cake) is prohibited.

(b) *Articles the interstate movement of which is limited.*

[5] Part of the lightly infested area in Arizona is regulated on account of the Thurberia weevil under Quarantine No. 61, and shipments therefrom must also comply with the requirements of that quarantine.

(1) *Seed cotton.*—The interstate movement of seed cotton will be allowed only from lightly infested area to contiguous regulated area for the purpose of ginning for which movement no permit is required.

(2) *Cottonseed produced in heavily infested area.*—The interstate movement of cottonseed produced within a heavily infested area to points outside such area will be limited to contiguous lightly infested area under the conditions provided in § 301.52–4 (c) (2) either for planting therein or for processing in designated authorized oil mills.

(c) *Articles conditionally authorized interstate movement.*—Cotton lint and linters, either baled or unbaled, cottonseed produced in lightly infested area, cottonseed hulls, meal, and cake, and okra may be moved interstate (1) from regulated area to points outside thereof, or (2) from regulated area to noncontiguous regulated area, or (3) from heavily infested to contiguous lightly infested area, only when accompanied by a certificate or permit as hereinafter provided. No certificate or permits are required for the interstate movement of articles listed in this paragraph from a lightly infested area to a contiguous, lightly or heavily infested area, or from a heavily infested area to a contiguous heavily infested area.

§ 301.52–4. *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and permits.* (a) *Cotton lint.*—A certificate may be issued for the interstate movement of baled cotton lint originating in a regulated area when said cotton lint has been produced in an approved gin and has been given any one of the following treatments under the supervision of an inspector and subsequently protected from contamination: (1) Passed to bat form between approved heavy steel rollers set not more than 1/64 inch apart; or (2) given approved vacuum fumigation; or (3) given standard or high density compression: *Provided*, That lint cotton from Presidio and Brewster Counties, Texas, (part of the heavily infested area) may be moved interstate only when treated as specified under (1) or (2) of this paragraph.

(b) *Cotton linters.*—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of linters from any regulated area when produced from sterilized seed in an approved oil mill, and subsequently protected from contamination.

(c) *Cottonseed.*

(1) *From lighted infested area.*—A certificate may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed originating in a lightly infested area, to any destination, when produced in an approved gin within the area after said seed has been heated to a temperature of 150° F. for a minimum period of 30 seconds, as a part of the continuous process of ginning, under the supervision of an inspector, and subsequently protected from contamination: *Provided*, That heat treatment incidental to certification may be accomplished at plants designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as provided in § 301.52–5.

(2) *From heavily infested area.*—Limited permits may be issued for interstate movement of cottonseed originating in heavily infested area after the seed has been treated under supervision of an inspector in a manner prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, and when it is consigned only to contiguous lightly infested area for planting therein.

All other cottonseed originating in a heavily infested area will be authorized interstate movement under a limited permit only to contiguous lightly infested area for processing therein in an oil mill designated and authorized by authority of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine under the following conditions: When the seed has been treated and protected as provided in § 301.52–4 (c) (1) for the lightly infested area, and (*a*) when given a second heat treatment at a temperature of 155° F. for a minimum period of 60 seconds under the supervision of an inspector, at a plant operated separate and apart from the gin or gins which applied the initial heat treatment as a part of the continuous process of ginning, and when the seed has been subsequently protected from contamination; or (*b*) when the seed is given, under the supervision of an inspector, the foregoing second heat treatment at the designated oil mill, on arrival. The cars or other vehicles conveying the seed to the designated oil mills must be cleaned and sterilized, under the supervision of an inspector, immediately after unloading. This applies to cars or vehicles conveying seed that has been given the second heat treatment either under (*a*) or (*b*) hereinabove prescribed.

(d) *Cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal.*—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of cottonseed hulls, cake, and meal produced from sterilized seed originating in a regulated area when these products have been processed in an authorized oil mill under the supervision of an inspector, and subsequently protected from contamination.

(e) *Samples of cotton lint and linters.*—A certificate may be issued for the interstate movement of samples of lint cotton and linters (approximately 1½ pounds) originating in a regulated area without restrictions other than that the bales of lint cotton or

linters from which the samples have been taken have been produced in an approved gin or oil mill and subsequently protected from contamination.

(f) *Okra.*—Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of edible okra produced in a heavily infested area under any one of the following conditions: (1) When inspected by an inspector and found to be free from infestation; (2) when produced under such conditions as to render it free from infestation; (3) when processed or treated in accordance with administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Okra produced in a lightly infested area under such conditions as to render it free from infestation may move interstate without treatment or certification.

§ 301.52–5. *Limited permits.*—Limited permits will be issued for the movement of noncertified, restricted articles to such gins, oil mills, or processing or manufacturing plants as may be authorized and designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for manufacturing, processing, or treatment incidental to preparing such products for certification. As a condition of such authorization and designation, operators of gins, oil mills, or manufacturing, or processing plants must agree in writing to handle restricted articles as to segregation of processed and nonprocessed products, efficient functioning of processing equipment, disposition of waste, use of uncontaminated containers of processed products, prevention of contamination of processed products, and the maintenance of identity of regulated and nonregulated products in such a manner as to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm; and to maintain such other sanitary safeguards and restrictions against the establishment and spread of infestation as may be required by the inspector.

§ 301.52–6. *Restricted articles originating outside the regulated area.*—Restricted articles originating outside the regulated area may be certified for interstate movement from a regulated area without processing, treatment, or sterilization if, while in the regulated area, these products have been handled and stored in such a manner as to maintain identity and as to prevent infestation or contamination with other restricted articles originating in the regulated area.

§ 301.52–7. *Cleaning or treating requirements for other articles when contaminated with cotton or cotton products originating within a regulated area.*—When contaminated with cotton or cotton products originating within a regulated area, railway cars, trucks, and other vehicles, cotton bagging and other containers of cotton, cotton processing machinery, farm household goods, farm equipment, farm products, and any other articles shall not be moved interstate from a regulated area until freed from such contamination to the satisfaction of an inspector, after which cleaning or treatment no certificate or permit will be required except for cotton bagging, or other containers of cotton, and cotton processing machinery.

§ 301.52–8. *Dealer-carrier permits.*—As a condition of issuance of certificates or limited permits for the interstate movement of restricted articles, those engaged in purchasing, assembling, ginning, processing, or carrying such restricted articles originating or stored in regulated areas, shall (1) make application for a dealer-carrier permit to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Federal Building, San Antonio 6, Tex., and (2) agree to maintain an accurate record of receipts and sales, shipments or services, when so required (which record shall be available at all times for examination by an inspector), and (3) agree to carry out any and all conditions, treatments, precautions, and sanitary measures which may be required by the inspector.

§ 301.52–9. *Cancellation of certificates.*—Any certificates, limited permits, or dealer-carrier permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or cancelled and further certificates or permits refused, whenever, in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of the pink bollworm.

§ 301.52–10. *Authorization of alternate treatments.*—When in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine more effective methods of treatment, processing, or sterilization shall have been developed or when methods of treatment, processing, or sterilization as stipulated in the regulations hereof are found unsatisfactory by him, he is authorized to alter them or substitute other requirements.

§ 301.52–11. *General certification provisions and marking and labeling requirements.*—To obtain certificates or limited permits under these regulations application shall be made either to the local inspector or to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Federal Building, San Antonio 6, Tex.[6]

Certificates or permits required under these regulations shall be securely attached to the outside of each container of restricted articles, or, in the case of carlot or bulk shipments by freight, to the waybills or other shipping papers which accompany the

[6] See Appendix for list of field stations.

shipment. In the case of movement by road vehicle, such certificate or permit shall accompany the vehicle. Each container of restricted articles so moved shall bear such marking and labeling as may be necessary, in the judgment of the inspector, to identify the material.

The United States Department of Agriculture shall not be responsible for any costs incident to inspection or treatment, other than the services of inspectors.

§ 301.52–12. *Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes.*—Products and articles subject to restrictions in these regulations may be moved interstate for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

This revision of the quarantine and regulations shall be effective on and after August 22, 1947 and shall supersede the quarantine and regulations promulgated November 9, 1944, as amended May 23, 1945 and February 4, 1946. [7 CFR 1944 Supp. §§ 301.52, 301.52–1 *et seq.*; 7 CFR 1945 and 1946 Supps. 301.52–2.]

Done at Washington, D. C., this 22nd day of August 1947.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

FIELD HEADQUARTERS AND STATIONS

Applications for certificates or permits may be made to the field project leader, addressing Pink Bollworm Control, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, P. O. Box 798, or Room 571 Federal Building (Telephone F–7141–275), San Antonio 6, Texas, or the nearest inspector.

Inspectors may be reached by addressing Pink Bollworm Inspector, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, at the following stations:

ARIZONA

Address	Town	Telephone
P. O. Box 205, 405 North Morrison Street	Casa Grande	274
P. O. Box 262, 114 East Avenue	Glendale	254
202 Security Building	Phoenix	4–4062
P. O. Box 246, 309 Post Office Building	Safford	132
P. O. Box 924, 311 Post Office Building	Tucson	1–960

NEW MEXICO

P. O. Box 784, 210 North Canyon Street	Carlsbad	513–W
P. O. Box 849	Las Cruces	298

TEXAS

P. O. Box 482, Beilen & Charles Building	Alice	970
Room 2, Bay City Bank & Trust Building	Bay City	595
General Delivery	Beeville	
P. O. Box 269, 507 Petroleum Building	Big Spring	1564
P. O. Box 148	Brownfield	
843 S. E. Elizabeth Street	Brownsville	327
306 U. S. Court House	Corpus Christi	2–7613
P. O. Box 432, 207 West Harriman Street	Edinburg	18
11 U. S. Court House	El Paso	Main 3295
P. O. Box 27	Fabens	54
P. O. Box 592, 432 Emtec Building	Harlingen	616
P. O. Box 67, Post Office Building	Lamesa	138–J
P. O. Box 141, 206 Franklin Building	Laredo	930
P. O. Box 1615, 209 Federal Building	Lubbock	5001
P. O. Box 1094, 1308 Chicago Avenue	McAllen	663
P. O. Box 485	Mercedes	
P. O. Box 188, 306 Federal Building	Pecos	57
P. O. Box 264	Port Lavaca	
P. O. Box 928	Presidio	14
P. O. Box 706, 253 South Seventh Street	Raymondville	258
P. O. Box 141	Rio Grande City	
Room 3, State National Bank Building	Rosetown	127
P. O. Box 650, 507 Rust Building	San Angelo	6338
P. O. Box 1963, 636 South Sam Houston Street	San Pe ito	730
General Delivery	Sinton	175
P. O. Box 426, 107½ Fourth Street	Weslaco	

[Copies of the foregoing revision were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the States of Arizona, Louisiana, New Mexico, and Texas.]

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 27, 1947, 8:55 a.m.; 12 F.R. 5767.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Washington, D. C., August 22, 1947.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U.S.C. 161), has promulgated a revision, by Quarantine No. 52, effective August 22, 1947, of the pink bollworm quarantine and regulations supplemental thereto (7 CFR 1944 Supp. 301.52 et seq. as amended 7 CFR 1945 and 1946 Supps. 301.52–2). The purpose of the revision is to remove the quarantine from the State of Louisiana, to add the counties of Hockley and Wharton, Texas to the lightly infested regulated area and transfer the county of Starr, Texas from the heavily infested to the lightly infested regulated area.

Copies of the revision may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C., or San Antonio 6, Texas.

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice as published in the following newspapers: The Arizona Republic, Phoenix, Ariz., September 19, 1947; the American Press, Lake Charles, La., September 9, 1947; the Dispatch, Roswell, N. M., September 9, 1947; the Herald, Brownsville, Texas, September 9, 1947.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C., September 12, 1947.

DEAR POSTMASTER: The inclosed copy of a revision of Plant Quarantine Order No. 52 of the United States Department of Agriculture, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton, which became effective August 22, 1947, removes the quarantine from the State of Louisiana, adds the counties of Hockley and Wharton, Texas, to the lightly infested regulated area and transfers the county of Starr from the heavily infested to the lightly infested regulated area.

You as postmaster should acquaint yourself and the employees of your office with these regulations and be governed accordingly. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH J. LAWLER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF ADULT HONEYBEES INTO THE UNITED STATES

IMPORTATION OF ADULT HONEY BEES PROHIBITED

(Press Notice)

AUGUST 26, 1947.

A regulation which permitted the U. S. Department of Agriculture, acting on behalf of public institutions and commercial queen bee breeders, to import queen bees for experimental and scientific purposes is being revoked effective August 27, the Department announced today.

Rules and regulations as originally written in 1923 are now inadequate, the Department declares, to prevent the introduction into the United States of a fatal bee malady known as Isle of Wight or acarine disease.

This revocation does not affect the importation of queen bees from Canada. Canada is free from the Isle of Wight disease and forbids the importation of bees from Continental Europe. Bees can be shipped either way across the Canadian border.

Revocation of the regulation and its accompanying rules will have the effect of prohibiting all other importations of adult honey bees, except such as may be brought in by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for its own experimental or scientific purposes.

State entomologists, state bee inspectors, bee trade journals, and queen bee breeders for whom such importations were made just prior to the war have been consulted concerning this action. Practically all who have corresponded in reference to the proposed change of rules have urged that this action be taken.

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

Chapter III—Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

Part 322—Importation of Adult Honeybees Into the United States

Pursuant to the provisions of section 1 of the act of August 31, 1922 (42 Stat. 833; 7 U. S. C. 281 et seq.), regulating the importation of adult honeybees into the United States, and of the regulations issued thereunder on May 12, 1923 by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture (7 CFR 322.1 to 322.6, inclusive), together with the special rules issued by the Secretary of Agriculture on June 19, 1923 (7 CFR 322.7 et seq.), and in accordance with the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (Pub. Law 404, 79th Cong.; 60 Stat. 237), a notice of proposed rule making was published in the Federal Register on July 18, 1947 (12 F. R. 4790), concerning a proposed amendment to the regulations by revocation of regulation 4 (7 CFR 322.4) and the special rules (7 CFR 322.7 et seq.). After consideration of the proposals set forth in the aforementioned notice, and all relevant matters, it is hereby found and determined that:

(1) The existing regulations and special rules are inadequate to prevent the introduction into the United States of Isle of Wight, or acarine, disease;

(2) The introduction of such disease will endanger the American beekeeping industry with attendant dangers to American agriculture;

(3) The revocation of regulation 4 (7 CFR 322.4) and the special rules (7 CFR 322.7 et seq.) will benefit such beekeeping industry and is in the public interest;

(4) The said regulations as hereby amended, and all of the terms and conditions of said regulations as hereby amended, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act; and

(5) Compliance with the effective date requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (Pub. Law 404, 79th Cong.; 60 Stat. 237) is impracticable, unnecessary and contrary to the public interest in that immediate revocation of the aforesaid regulation and special rules is necessary in order to prevent the introduction of queen-bees infected with the Isle of Wight, or acarine, disease during the present shipping season now under way.

It is, therefore, ordered, That, from and after the effective date hereof:

(1) The regulations in this part governing the importation of adult honeybees into the United States shall be amended by revoking regulation 4 (§ 322.4) and redesignating regulation 5 (§ 322.5) and regulation 6 (§ 322.6) to read, respectively, § 322.4 and § 322.5; and

(2) The special rules in this part issued June 19, 1923 (7 CFR 322.7–322.10, inclusive), are revoked.

This order shall become effective upon its publication in the Federal Register.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 21st day of August 1947.

(42 Stat. 833; 7 U. S. C. 281 *et seq.*)

[SEAL]

Charles F. Brannan,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Filed with the Division of the Federal Register, August 26, 1947, 9:20 a.m.; 12 F.R. 5748. Published in Federal Register of August 27, 1947.]

AMENDMENT TO PLANT QUARANTINE ACT, APPROVED JULY 31, 1947

[Public Law 290—80th Congress]
[Chapter 405—1st Session]
[S. 338]

AN ACT

To amend the Plant Quarantine Act approved August 20, 1912, as amended, by adding a new proviso to section 1.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Plant Quarantine Act approved August 20, 1912, as

amended, be amended by substituting a colon for the period at the end of section 1 and by adding thereto a new proviso as follows:

"*And provided further*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to limit entry of nursery stock from foreign countries under such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary, including the requirement, if necessary, that such nursery stock be grown under postentry quarantine by or under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture for the purpose of determining whether imported nursery stock may be infested or infected with plant pests not discernible by port-of-entry inspection and provided that if imported nursery stock is found to be infested or infected with such plant pests, he is authorized to prescribe remedial measures as he may deem necessary to prevent the spread thereof."

Approved July 31, 1947.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

PLANT INSPECTION STATION OPENED AT MIAMI

(Press notice)

JULY 18, 1947.

A new plant quarantine inspection station where plant material may now clear quarantine before proceeding to destination was opened today at Miami, Florida, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced. This station is located at the Miami Airport.

The Department's Nursery Stock, Plant, and Seed Quarantine No. 37 requires that certain kinds of nursery stock, other plants and parts of plants, including seeds, subject to entry into the United States only under permit, must clear through an authorized plant quarantine inspection station.

Facilities have now been provided at the port of Miami which have been approved as an authorized inspection station for clearing such propagating material as well as cotton samples through quarantine. Permittees who import or expect to import plant propagating material or cotton samples through the port of Miami, Florida, should apply to the Import and Permit Section, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Hoboken, New Jersey, to have their permits amended to authorize importations through Miami. They should also remember that in the case of express, air express, freight and cargo shipment it is necessary to employ a customs broker to take care of customs and other formalities and, in the case of large shipments, to supply labor if called upon by the plant quarantine inspector to do so.

If mail shipments through Miami are contemplated, the permittee should apply for Miami mail tags, one for each parcel which he expects to receive at Miami. Permittees should not confuse air shipments (practically all of which come by air *express*, not air *mail*) with mail shipments.

Request for permits or amendments to permits to authorize plant quarantine clearance of plant propagating material through Miami should be addressed to Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Import and Permit Section, 209 River Street, Hoboken, New Jersey.

NEW QUARANTINE LIAISON OFFICER DESIGNATED BY ARMY

Lt. Col. Charles D. Shields, Medical Corps, has been designated as the Army Quarantine Liaison Officer, replacing Lt. Col. Arthur P. Long.

ARMY REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PLANT QUARANTINE

ARMY REGULATIONS, No. 40–225 [7]AR 40–225, 1–2

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington 25, D. C., 24 July 1947.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

PREVENTION OF DISSEMINATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND PESTS IN INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND SHIPPING; FOREIGN QUARANTINE

1. GENERAL.—Movement of personnel, supplies, and equipment to and from the United States and from one oversea area to another is attended by the danger of

[7] This regulation supersedes AR 40–225, as published in Service and Regulatory Announcements, 1944, pp. 104–5.

dissemination of disease and pests and of their introduction into the United States, its territories and possessions, and into other countries. It is therefore necessary that definite precautions be taken and that the foreign quarantine regulations of this and other countries be complied with.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES.—*a.* The United States Public Health Service is legally responsible in the United States, its territories and possessions, for foreign quarantine with reference to man and for the regulation of importation of certain animals, insects, infectious agents, and those biologic products used in connection with those diseases affecting man. This responsibility includes the promulgation and enforcement of regulations necessary to prevent the introduction, transmission, or spread of communicable diseases of man and those diseases of animals transmissible to man from foreign countries into the States and possessions or from one State or possession to another (Public Health Service Act approved 1 July 1944 (58 Stat. 703); Code of Federal Regulations, Title 42, Public Health). Similar responsibility is generally assigned to national health departments in foreign countries.

b. The United States Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior are responsible for the prevention of the introduction of diseases and insect pests of plants, plant products, and animals into the United States and its possessions through the importation of plants, plant products, animals, animal products, biologics for animal use, insects, and infectious agents. This responsibility applies also to the prevention of the movement of pests and diseases of plants and animals between the United States and its territories, and between the individual territories. Similar responsibilities are generally assigned to parallel agencies in foreign countries.

c. (1) It is the responsibility of the Army to comply with the various regulations governing the importation of diseases and pests, promulgated by the other governmental agencies concerned insofar as these regulations apply to Army activities. This compliance includes enforcement of the procedures and policies prescribed herein, and of such other measures as may be required to meet special or unusual conditions.

(2) The Medical Department is charged with the technical supervision of foreign quarantine and related matters as they apply to Army activities. General supervision is the responsibility of The Surgeon General who effects the necessary liaison with the pertinent civil agencies in this country and with the United States Navy.

(3) By agreement with the governmental agencies concerned, some procedures of foreign quarantine processing and enforcement may be carried out by United States military personnel. When this is done, these personnel exercise the authority of the agency or agencies concerned.

(4) Commanding officers of all echelons are responsible, with the technical advice of the appropriate surgeon and within their jurisdiction, for compliance with civil regulations, enforcement of this and other pertinent military directives, and for the issuance and enforcement of such directives and instructions as may be required for their implementation.

7. Disinsectization of aircraft and vessels.—*a.* Disinsectization of aircraft is necessary under many circumstances for the prevention of the introduction of harmful insect pests and disease vectors into areas in which they do not already exist. Indications for disinsectization and the procedures to be followed for this purpose are prescribed by the Commanding General, Army Air Forces. All commanders and individuals concerned will comply strictly with the pertinent directives. Every effort will be made to conform to the requirements of the Department of Agriculture and the United States Public Health Service for the prevention of the transportation and introduction of insects. Under certain circumstances and in accordance with agreements between the War Department and the Department of Agriculture, representatives of the latter Department may be authorized to apply or supervise additional disinsectization procedures for the destruction of agricultural pests.

b. Disinsectization of vessels by approved methods will be accomplished as required for the protection of the personnel aboard from insect-borne diseases and for the prevention of the introduction of insect pests and disease vectors into areas in which they do not already exist.

8. PLANTS, PLANT PRODUCTS, BIRDS, ANIMALS, ANIMAL PRODUCTS, GARBAGE, AND INFECTIOUS AGENTS.—*a.* Plants and unprocessed plant products, birds, animals and animal products, garbage, and infectious agents may be transported by conveyance and personnel under the jurisdiction of the Army only in accordance with pertinent regulations of the Bureaus of Animal Industry and Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of Interior, and the United States Public

Health Service unless exception has been arranged through military channels with the proper civil agency. For the transportation of animals by Army conveyance, the provisions of Army Regulations and directives will be adhered to strictly (see AR 55–485 and AAF Regulations 61–3 and changes thereto). For special permits for the importation of infectious agents into the United States, its territories, and possessions, see *e* below.

b. The following items will not be imported into any country nor disposed of except in accordance with pertinent military and civil regulations:

(1) Fresh, chilled, or frozen meats or poultry.

(2) Kitchen wastes and garbage containing any organs, glands, extracts, or secretions from animals, or other animal products; plants, plant products, fruits, vegetables, or products thereof.

Particular attention is directed to civil restrictions of the use or sale of such material for feeding animals.

c. Packing materials and their disposition will conform to pertinent civil and military regulations. *Unprocessed plant material, forage, and grain likely to convey insect pests or disease of man, animals, or plants will not be used for this purpose.*

d. Soil will not be imported by conveyance under the jurisdiction of the Army except in accordance with civil regulations. Since soil even in small quantities may be contaminated with harmful organisms, it will be removed to the greatest extent practicable from salvage, vehicles, and other cargo before loading.

e. Special permits as indicated below have been granted by the United States Public Health Service and the Department of Agriculture for importation into the United States, its territories and possessions, of infectious agents, tissues, or vectors inoculated with pathogenic organisms and allied materials. These permits will be utilized solely as indicated therein, and all commanders concerned will assure that their use is for legitimate purposes of the Medical Department and that all feasible safeguards for the protection of the public interests are applied. Items shipped under the provisions of these permits should be properly packed in accordance with postal regulations (see Postal Laws and Regulations, title 4, section 589, and AR 40–310). The package should be clearly marked with reference to the permit concerned or to the provisions of this regulation.

9. LIST OF RESTRICTED AND PROHIBITED ITEMS.—*a. General.*—When the importation of articles is *prohibited,* shipment should not be undertaken but when importation is *restricted* only, that is, subject to customs inspection, and circumstances preclude the issuance of a permit abroad, the articles concerned may be transported to the port of entry if not otherwise directed by military regulations (see AR 55–485 and AAF Regulations 61–3 with changes thereto) if such transportation is authorized by the theater commander. Under these circumstances, permits, if required, may be requested of the proper civil agencies through the Customs Service at the first port of arrival in United States territory.

b. Restricted items.—The importation of the following items into the United States, its territories and possessions, is restricted and under the control of the United States Government agencies concerned.

(1) *Category 1.* Plants, including trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, bulbs, roots, cuttings, or other parts of plants, and seeds, for or capable of propagation. (Authorization by Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, required. Normally, inspectors for this bureau on duty at United States ports can assist in obtaining authorizations and can make the required inspections.) The movement of plants and plant products between Hawaii or Puerto Rico and the mainland is governed by domestic plant quarantines. These are too detailed for summarization. Commanding officers concerned should maintain liaison with local representatives of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine with respect to these quarantines, in order that they may cooperate in their enforcement.

c. Prohibited items.—The importation into the United States, its territories and possessions, of certain items is prohibited, except in those specific cases where a clearance to import items, such as those for scientific, educational, or military purposes, is obtained from the proper civilian agency through military channels, prior to shipment from an oversea command. Prohibited items include—

(1) The following plants and plant products:

(*a*) Fresh fruits and vegetables, including sweet potatoes and yams.

(*b*) Bamboo seeds or plants, and unhulled rice.

(*c*) Sugar cane, citrus plants or cuttings, and banana plants.

(*d*) Raw cotton and cotton seed hulls, including seed cotton and cotton bolls, etc., as such; or, when used as a packing material, lint containing seed; cotton seed hulls,

rice straw and rice hulls, including such products used as packing material; leaves or plants used as packing material, or dried grasses used as packing material.

NOTE.—Dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables, such as cured figs, dates, dried peas, and beans, are unrestricted. Processed cotton lint, such as absorbent cotton, cotton batting, or other forms of lint, free from seeds, is not prohibited as a packing material.

(6) Live insects, including eggs, pupae, larvae, and adults.
(8) Hay and straw for packing, unless disinfected.
(10) Garbage. "Garbage" means waste material such as food scrap, table refuse, galley refuse, and refuse from stores of ships, railway cars, and aircraft, derived in whole or in part from fruits, vegetables, or animal products which have originated outside of and have not previously legally entered the continental United States. Garbage which has been thoroughly rendered in accordance with pertinent regulations of the various Federal agencies may be introduced into the United States.

10. Cooperation with nonmilitary agencies.—Full cooperation will be given at all times to quarantine officers of the United States Public Health Service and the Bureaus of Animal Industry and Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, and comparable officials of other responsible agencies in connection with the discharge of their officially designated responsibilities. Such officials will when the need arises be invited to act as consultants and advisors on procedures of foreign quarantine and allied matters.

[AG 720.4 (10 Jun 47)]

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

OFFICIAL:
EDWARD F. WITSELL
Major General
The Adjutant General

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
Chief of Staff.

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628 B. E. P. Q. 426, Revised

AUGUST 18, 1947.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

This revised summary of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of Argentina, as they apply in particular to products from the United States, has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to that country.

It was prepared by R. G. Oakley, Supervisor of Export Certification, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from translations of Decree No. 83732 of June 3, 1936 as amended by the several supplemental decrees subsequently issued which made a revision of B. E. P. Q.-426 necessary.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts of the appropriate decrees, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The original decrees should be consulted for the exact texts.

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PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA

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BASIC LEGISLATION

Law No. 4084 of July 3, 1902 authorizes the Executive of the Republic to permit the importation of plants and seeds through such ports as he may designate. Plants and seeds, prior to entry, are subject to inspection and, when necessary, to disinfection or destruction, as established by the regulations.

Decree No. 83,572 of June 3, 1936 combines previous regulations promulgated under the above law and authorizes the Ministry of Agriculture to decide cases arising under the new regulations that have not been provided for therein. It was amended by Decrees No. 115,748 of October 4, 1937, No. 116,897 of October 20, 1937, No. 120,070 of November 26, 1937, No. 11,358 of September 2, 1938, No. 31,849 of May 26, 1939, No. 34,497 of June 22, 1939, No. 35,747 of July 19, 1939, and a decree of August 22, 1942, and supplemented by others.

INTRODUCTION

The Argentine regulations govern the entry of plants and plant products that might serve as carriers of pests, for propagation, including seeds, bulbs, roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits, fresh fruits, dried and dessicated fruits, grains, tobacco, containers, packing materials, manures, soil, implements, etc.

SUMMARY

General Entry Requirements

Shipments of plants and plant products in general (including seeds) must comply with the following:

a. Phytosanitary certificates are required, except for parcel post shipments (par. 10), samples without value (par. 11), and dried or preserved fruits. (See par. 5.)

b. Certificates of healthy origin (State) are required with cottonseed and seed potatoes. (See pars. 6, 16 and 27.)

c. Consular visas are required on all certificates. (See pars. 5 to 8.)

d. Authorized ports of entry vary with the product concerned. (See par. 12.)

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Banana plants or stools (*Musa* spp.), but not the fruit, on account of Panama wilt (*Fusarium oxysporum* Schl. var. *cubense* (E.F. Sm.) Wr.) and other banana diseases. (See par. 13.)

Corn (*Zea mays* L.) plants and parts thereof in the ear, silk, stem and husk stages, etc., and of the straw of broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum* (Koern.) Jav.) for industrial purposes or as raw material for packing on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis* (Hbn.).) (See par. 15.)

Cottonseed of the species *Gossypium barbadense* and *G. peruvianum* into the Territory of Chaco; introduction not permitted on account of its staple. (See par. 16e.)

Fresh fruits when infested by pests and diseases listed in paragraph 22 or any other not existing in Argentina.

Fresh fruits in bulk: Containers required except for bananas. (See par. 18.)

Guava fruit (*Psidium* spp.) on account of the Mediterranean fruitfly (*Ceratitis capitata* (Wied.)). (See par. 23.)

Johnson grass seed (*Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.), and any other seeds containing them. (See par. 38.)

Seeds of forage-crops and vegetables falling below the established standards of purity, germination percentage, and content of foreign seeds. (See pars. 34 and 42.)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED

Alfalfa seed (*Medicago sativa* L.): 5 percent of each container must be stained with a malchite green solution of 1.5 percent, or similar coloring materials. (See par. 39.)

Apple, pear, peach, plum, etc., and other Rosaceous plants will be subjected to quarantine on arrival on account of fire blight (*Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev.). (See par. 33.)

Corn (*Zea mays* L.) and sorghum (*Sorghum* spp.) seed must be free from plant refuse to avoid disinfection. (See par. 14.)

Cottonseed (*Gossypium* spp.): The required certificate of healthy origin must affirm that the locality of origin is free from the boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.). Admitted for experimental purposes only and limited to 10 kg. of each variety, except for importations by the National Cotton Board. Fumigation required on arrival. (See par. 16.) (Note: Since the boll weevil is so widely distributed in cotton-growing areas of the United States, this regulation appears to be a practical embargo.)

Fresh fruits must be wrapped (except barreled apples) and be free of pests listed in paragraph 22; tolerance allowed of pests already existing in Argentina. State and Federal certificates required for barreled apples. (See pars. 17 to 22.)

Fresh vegetables must be packed in new containers. (See par. 25.)

Grapevines (*Vitis* spp.): Phytosanitary certificate must establish authenticity of species. Only American varieties admitted, except for cuttings of *Vitis vinifera* intended for grafting upon American stocks. Fumigation on arrival required. (See par. 26.)

Plants and parts thereof for propagation are subject to inspection, treatment or quarantine. (See pars. 1, 2 and 5.)

Plants in transit through Argentine are subject to inspection at port of entry. (See par. 45.)

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) must conform to grade, size, and container requirements (see pars. 28 to 31). Seed potatoes will be admitted only when proceeding from cultures of "certified" seed potatoes and the required certificate of healthy origin (par. 6) must affirm freedom of shipments from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), potato tuber worm (*Gnorimoschema operculella* (Zell.)), Colorado Potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Say)), and virus diseases. (See par. 27.)

Seeds of forage-crops and vegetables including rice for planting, will be subject to analysis on arrival for germination percentage and purity, except for mail shipments and samples without value which do not require certification. (See pars. 10, 11, 34, 37 and 42.)

Sudan grass: Purity and containers regulated. (See par. 40.)

Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.) will be subjected to an obligatory quarantine on arrival. (See par. 33.)

Tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum* L.) requires no certification, but is subject to inspection on arrival. (See par. 43.)

Whole grains and seeds of any kind (except husked rice) must be accompanied by either a phytosanitary certificate or a certificate "For industrial use only." (See pars. 5 and 7.)

Yerba mate (*Ilex paraguensis* St. Hil.) requires no certification, but is subject to inspection on arrival. (See par. 47.)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Coffee (*Coffea* spp.) and cacao (*Theobroma cacao* L.) intended for immediate roasting. (See par. 14.)

Dried and dessicated fruits, except for container and marking requirements. (See par. 24.)

Pepper (black) and nutmegs. (See par. 47.)

Rice without hulls (*Oryza sativa* L.). (See par. 32.)

Yerba mate (*Ilex paraguensis* St. Hil.) intended for elaboration or consumption, and tea (*Thea* spp.): Temporarily exempted from the phytosanitary inspection established in paragraph 1. (See par. 47.)

GENERAL REGULATIONS[8]

Inspection on Arrival Required

1. For introduction into Argentina, all plants and parts of plants must be subjected to phytosanitary inspection by the Ministry of Agriculture through the Inspeccion Portuaria de Vegetables (Port Plant Inspection Service) of the Direccion de Sanidad Vegetal (Phytosanitary Division) of the following:

a. Plants, rhizomes, bulbs, tubers, roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits, fresh fruits, dried and dessicated fruits, grains, seeds, and any plant product that might serve as a carrier of any pest of agriculture in general, or its products.

b. Likewise, the containers, packing materials, natural manures, soil, implements, etc. when deemed suspicious as being carriers of any agricultural pest.

c. Plant products preserved in any appropriate medium (syrup, brine, or pickle), or which have reached the boiling point and are packed in hermetically closed containers, such as peas, tomatoes, asparagus, etc., are excepted from phytosanitary inspection.

New Plant Introductions to be Quarantined

2. Any species or variety of plants or parts thereof that it is desired to introduce into Argentina for the first time shall unfailingly be subjected to quarantine, which will be carried out in a specified place under the direct control of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Entry of Material for Scientific Purposes

Official scientific institutions that desire to introduce material for study (herbaria, cultures of organisms, insects, etc.) that may contain pests of the country's agriculture, shall make application in advance to the Ministry of Agriculture for the pertinent authorization, which may be granted, the Inspeccion Portuaria de Vegetales (Port Plant Inspection Service) taking all necessary precautions in each case to prevent the dissemination of pests.

Entry Procedure and Release of Importations

3. Importations of admissible plants and plant products will not be released upon their arrival in Argentina until the importer or his agent presents an application for inspection to the Inspeccion Portuaria de Vegetales (Port Plant Inspection Service) indicating: Name and address of the importer; name of customs broker and license number; name of product to be imported, source, means of transportation, port and date of arrival, and destination of the product; number and kind of packages, their marks and weight in accordance with the invoice, and locality of origin. The application must have appended thereto, copies of the certificate referred to in paragraphs 5, 6, and 7 and a legalized copy of the customs declaration. Following receipt of this information, the above agency will proceed to inspect the shipment, issuing an import certificate therefor if it is found in good sanitary condition.

At the request of applicants, the Inspeccion Portuaria de Vegetales (Port Plant Inspection Service) will issue other certificates relating to selection, fumigation,

[8] The regulations summarized herein are from Decree No. 83,572 of June 3, 1936, as amended, except for other decrees which are hereinafter cited.

incineration, reading, etc., when imported products have been subjected to such procedure.

Treatment or Disposal of Infected Material

4. In case the product inspected is not found in good sanitary condition, it will be subject to selection, disinfection or its equivalents, incineration, or reading, according to the circumstances.

If, upon inspection, any plant product is found to be infested by any pest that does not occur in the country, and which cannot be disinfected or subjected to equivalent operations, it will be reladen or burned within 10 days of the notification to the importer or his broker, all expenses involved being charged against the interested person.

Phytosanitary Certificate Required

5. The phytosanitary certificate is understood to mean the document granted by officials of technical organizations of the country of origin, in which the good sanitary condition of the product at the time of shipment is attested. The certificate shall indicate the date of issuance, name of product, place of origin (state, province, locality, etc.) number, weight, and mark of packages, port of export, name of steamship, and the names of the exporter and consignee, and shall be visaed by the Argentine consul, or by the official having jurisdiction at the port of export.

The presentation of the phytosanitary certificate will be obligatory for importations of the following:

a. Plants, cuttings, rhizomes, tubers, bulbs, roots, etc., intended for propagation.

b. Products, whole grains, and seeds of any kind, unless supported by a "Certificate for Industrial Use Only" described in paragraph 7, and in cases provided for in paragraphs 14 and 32.

c. Fresh fruits, potatoes, and vegetables in general.

The certificate must be issued for the products of the classes cited in a, b, and c above, provided that they have only one source, are transported on the same date in the same vessel, and are consigned to the same importer. When a shipment includes various products of the same class, the quantity of products corresponding to each of them must be specified.

6. *Certificate of Healthy Origin.* A certificate of healthy origin is understood to mean a document granted by officials of technical organizations of the country of origin, attesting to the good sanitary condition of the nursery or field where the product was cultivated and harvested. It will be specified that no major agricultural pests were observed during inspections made at time of blooming and harvesting of the crops concerned. The document must also indicate the name of the product, the number, weight and marks of packages, the names of grower and consignee, and shall be visaed by the Argentine consul at the port of shipment.

7. *Certificate of Industrial Use Only.* When grain or other products (malted barley, peanuts, etc.) intended for industrial uses are imported, interested persons may present, in lieu of the phytosanitary certificate required in paragraph 5, a certificate issued by competent authority of the exporting country, visaed by the Argentine consul, affirming that the merchandise is "for industrial use only."

Consular Visas Required

8. Argentine consuls accredited to foreign countries will not legalize bills of lading corresponding to plants and parts thereof unless, for the purpose of being visaed, they are accompanied by certificate or certificates, according to the circumstances, referred to in paragraphs 5, 6, and 7.

Sampling

9. The sampling of imported products will be required where necessary, for analysis or more thorough inspections.

Parcel Post—No Certification Required

10. Plants and parts thereof introduced into Argentina by international parcel post, and those forming part of passengers' baggage, will be subject to the phytosanitary inspection required in paragraph 1, though being exempted from certificate requirements.

Forage-crop and vegetable seeds imported by mail, or as passengers' baggage, are exempt from the phytosanitary certificates referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6, and from the analysis required in paragraphs 34 and 42 if the weight of each species does not exceed 200 grams for forage-crop seeds and 500 grams for vegetable seeds. Greater

quantities are subject to analysis or abandonment of the excess, but in all cases in this paragraph the Inspeccion Portuaria de Vegetales (Port Plant Inspection Service) will draw proof samples not exceeding 10 grams.

Samples Without Value—No Certification Required

11. Plants and parts of plants introduced into Argentina as "samples without value" must meet the following requirements:

a. International parcels, whether registered or not, containing seeds, grains, etc., whose importation is not prohibited, are deemed "samples without value" when their weight does not exceed 200 grams per sample; not exceeding two samples of the same species and origin arriving for a single consignee via the same means of transportation.

b. The legend "sample without value" (muestra sin valor) must appear on the container of the said seeds, as well as on the outside wrapper if several samples in a single parcel are concerned. Before their introduction, previous application having been made, the seeds will be inspected by specialists in the presence of the importer or his representative. Such samples are exempt from the presentation of the certificates referred to in paragraphs 5, 6, and 7.

c. The combined weight of "samples without value" from the same source for the same consignee, and arriving by the same means of transportation, may not be greater than 1 kg. for flower, forage-crop, and vegetable seeds, and 3 kg. for seeds of any other plant.

d. If the weight of samples without value should exceed those established in parts a and c above, whether individual or combined, the importer may choose between the replacement of the corresponding seal and the abandonment of the excess weight.

e. Forage-crop and vegetable seeds introduced as "samples without value" will be exempt from analysis required in paragraphs 34 and 42.

Authorized Ports of Entry

12. Entry of plant products may be effected at ports as follows:

a. Cottonseed and grapevines: Buenos Aires only.

b. Fresh fruits: Buenos Aires, Rosario and Sante Fe. Bahia Blanca, bananas only. Shipments imported through Mendoza, Paso de los Libres, La Quiaca, and Posadas will be regarded as merchandise in transit for clearing into Argentine territory.

c. Plants, parts of plants, grains, etc.: [9] Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires, Rosario, Sante Fe, Paso de los Libres[10], and Mendoza.

d. Potatoes: Buenos Aires and Gallegos.

e. Tobacco: Buenos Aires, Rosario, Sante Fe, and Parana.[11]

f. Yerba Mate: Buenos Aires, Rosario, Sante Fe, Formosa, Misiones, Posadas, Paso de los Libres, and Bahia Blanca.

SPECIAL RESTRICUIONS

Bananas

13. The importation of plants or stools of bananas (*Musa* spp.) is prohibited.

Coffee and Cacao

14. Shipments of coffee (*Coffea* spp.) and cacao (*Theobroma cacao* L.) intended for immediate roasting will be exempt, when offered for entry, from the certificates referred to in paragraphs 5 and 7.

Corn and Sorghum Seeds

FUMIGATION REQUIRED IF SEED NOT CLEAN

15. The importation of seeds of corn (*Zea mays* L.) and sorghum (*Sorghum* spp.) (except Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.)) will be permitted only when they arrive free from any plant residuum; when they are not in a satisfactory condition they shall be vacuum fumigated with hydrocyanic acid, carbon disulphide, or other similar fumigants, with the period of exposure and dosage established therefor by the Inspeccion Portuaria de Vegetales (Port Plant Inspection Service).

IMPORTATION OF PLANTS OR PARTS THEREOF PROHIBITED

The importation is prohibited of both plants of corn and parts thereof in the ear, silk, husk, stem stage, etc., as well as straw of broomcorn (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *tech-*

[9] Decree No. 120,070, of November 26, 1937.
[10] Decree No. 116,897 of October 20, 1937 adds this port for plants in general, exclusive of sugarcane.
[11] Decree No. 12,507 of May 22, 1944.

nicum (Koern.) Jav.) intended for industrial purposes or as raw material used for packing agricultural machinery (implements) or various other articles.

Cottonseed Regulations

16. Importations of cottonseed will be subject to the following conditions:

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTHY ORIGIN REQUIRED

a. Each shipment shall be accompanied by a certificate of healthy origin affirming, in addition to the provisions of paragraph 6 and the name of the variety of seed, that the boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis* Boh.) does not exist in the locality of production.

ADMITTED FOR EXPERIMENTAL PLANTINGS ONLY

b. Importations of cottonseed are limited to a maximum of 10 kg. of each variety and solely when intended for experimental plantings supervised by the Junta Nacional del Algodon (National Cotton Board).

FUMIGATION REQUIRED

c. The seeds shall be clean, stripped of adhering fibers (linters), and packed in metal containers completely soldered. They must be effectively fumigated, prior to release, in vacuum chambers of the Ministry of Agriculture installed in the Inspeccion Portuaria de Vegetales (Port Plant Inspection Service).

QUANTITY FOR NATIONAL COTTON BOARD UNLIMITED

d. Importations of seeds intended for experimental plantings conducted by the National Cotton Board are not limited to the quantity prescribed in b above. Instead, any quantity may be imported subject to fumigation in the chambers cited.

IMPORTATIONS INTO CHACO PROHIBITED

e. The importation into the Territory of Chaco of cottonseed of the species *Gossypium barbadense* and *G. peruvianum* for planting will not be permitted. When it is desired to import seeds of long staple varieties, of the "Upland" intermediate type, for planting in that Territory, the interested persons must first apply to the National Cotton Board for a decision as to whether or not the importation is advisable. The requested decision will be given once it has been ruled on by resolution of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Fresh Fruits

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

17. Each shipment of fresh fruit, in addition to being subject to above general regulations, must be accompanied by the phytosanitary certificate referred to in paragraph 5 (see paragraph 19 for barreled apples). A period of 10 days' grace, if the corresponding bond has been signed, is granted from the date of importation for the presentation of the phytosanitary certificate in order to prevent delays in unlading of perishable products. Importers or customs brokers failing to present the certificate within that period shall become liable to penalty.

PACKING REQUIREMENTS

18. The importation of fruit in bulk, except bananas, is prohibited. Packing shall be done in the country of origin in new containers of the standard type adopted in fruit exporting countries. Apples (except barreled apples), pears, oranges, mandarins, grapefruit, and lemons shall arrive wrapped in impermeable tissue paper (manila, acetated sulphite, or other similar papers). The containers shall bear labels on which the character of the contents, class, variety, net weight (metric), or number of units, name and address of grower and country of origin shall be indicated.

WRAPPING OF BARRELED APPLES NOT REQUIRED

19. The requirement of a paper wrapper for each unit of fruit is waived for barreled apples from North America. Apples imported in that condition must be accompanied by two phytosanitary certificates (see par. 5); one issued by the competent authority of the respective state, and one issued by technical officials of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Both certificates shall make special mention that the shipment is free of the pests mentioned in paragraph 22, and shall bear the visa of the corresponding Argentine consul.

20. Shipments of apples and pears must travel in refrigeration chambers.

INSPECTION AND TREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

21. Shipments of fruit introduced into Argentina shall arrive at the proper stage of maturity and will be inspected at ports of arrival in accordance with the provisions of these regulations. If, as a result of the inspection of the fruit, good reasons are found to suspect that they are affected by any of the pests cited in paragraph 22, the shipment will be subjected to quarantine for the period deemed necessary by the Inspeccion Portuaria de Vegetales (Port Plant Inspection Service), in places indicated by the inspector and which, in the opinion of the said service, meets the required conditions. If the existence of the pests named in paragraph 22 is not determined as a result of the investigations, the shipment will be delivered to the interested person.

PROHIBITED PESTS AND DISEASES

22. If the presence of any of the following pests in a shipment of fruit is dermined, the entire shipment will be reladen or burned, at the option of the interested persons, without right of indemnity; the expense of conveying the shipment to the incinerator to be borne by the importer:

Prohibited Insects:	
Anastrepha ludens (Lw.)	Mexican fruitfly
Anastrepha serpentina Wied.	Black fruitfly
Ceratitis capitata (Wied.)	Mediterranean fruitfly
Conotrachelus nenuphar (Hbst.)	Plum curculio
Grapholitha prunivora (Walsh)	Lesser apple worm
Gymnandrosoma aurantianum Costa Lima	Tortricid
Holcocera iceryaeella Riley	Orange holcocera
Myelois venipars Dyar	Navel-orange worm
Platynota tinctana Walk.	Orange platynota
Popillia japonica Newm.	Japanese beetle
Pseudanthonomus crataegi Walsh	Apple weevil
Rhagoletis pomonella (Walsh)	Apple maggot
Tachypterellus quadrigibbus (Say)	Apple curculio
Tortrix citrana Fern.	Orange tortrix
Prohibited Diseases	
Bacterium citri (Hasse) Doidge	Citrus canker
Phyllosticta solitaria Ell. & Ev.	Apple blotch
Phytophthora citrophthora (Sm. & Sm.) Leonian	Brown rot and gummosis
Thielaviopsis paradoxa (De Seynes) Hoehm	Soft rot of pineapple

a. Fruits found to be infested by other parasites known to be injurious but which are not included in the above lists will be rejected, and, if they cannot be reshipped, they will be incinerated as prescribed in paragraph 21.

b. For fruits attacked by pests already existing in Argentina and which are not of the serious character of those cited in the above lists, the following tolerances are established:

Up to 5 percent of units attacked, entry will be permitted;

If the percentage of fruits attacked is not greater than 50, the fruits will be selected under the control of a technical official of the Inspeccion Portuaria de Vegetales (Port Plant Inspection Service);

If the percentage of units infested exceeds 50, the shipment will be rejected, incineration or reshipment being optional.

23. The importation of guavas (*Psidium* spp.) is prohibited.

DRIED AND DESSICATED FRUITS

24. Importations of dried and dessicated fruits shall be exempt from the presentation of a phytosanitary certificate, but shall comply with the following requirements:

a. Plums, damsons, peaches, figs, apples, raisins, pears, etc., shall come in containers of wood or other materials, except bags of any kind. The containers shall bear labels indicating the kind of fruit, the country of origin, the year of production, the grade, and net weight.

b. Almonds, carob beans, hazelnuts, chestnuts, walnuts, pine kernels, etc., shall come in adequate containers of standard type with labels or inscriptions indicating the data required in a above.

Fresh Vegetables

PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE AND NEW CONTAINERS REQUIRED

25. Every shipment of vegetables imported shall be accompanied by the phytosanitary certificate referred to in paragraph 5. With respect to perishable products, a period of 10 days' grace will be granted for the presentation of that certificate, as prescribed in paragraph 17 for fresh fruits.

Fresh vegetables shall be packed in new boxes of the standard type adopted by exporting countries, and shall bear labels indicating the character of the contents, variety, net weight, name of grower, and country of origin.

Grapevines

ONLY AMERICAN VARIETIES ADMITTED

26. The importation of grapevines (*Vitis* spp.) or parts thereof shall be subject to the following requirements:

a. The introduction will be permitted of American varieties or hybrids thereof only, with or without grafts; the corresponding documents must be accompanied by a certificate of the authenticity of the species, issued by competent authority of the country of origin of the product.

b. The importation of *Vitis vinifera* (European varieties) will be permitted when intended solely for grafting on American stocks or hybrids thereof, an operation that will be supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture, for which purpose the importer will make the corresponding application, indicating therein the place where the grafting will be gone.

c. All importations of grapevines or parts thereof shall be disinfected in vacuum chambers of the Inspeccion de Portuaria de Vegetales (Port Plant Inspection Service) before their release will be effected.

Potato Regulations

Certificate Requirements

27. Every shipment of potatoes imported into the country, besides meeting the general conditions established by these regulations, shall be accompanied by the following certificates:

a. *Seed Potatoes.*—A certificate of sanitary origin and phytosanitary certificate is required affirming, in the first case, in addition to the conditions prescribed in paragraph 6, that the crops from which the tubers proceed are found free from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.), potato tuber worm (*Gnorimoschema operculella* (Zell.)), Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata* (Say)), and "virus diseases", allowing a tolerance up to 2 percent for the last.

b. *Potatoes for Consumption.*—A phytosanitary certificate of the type referred to in paragraph 5 is required.

GRADE AND PEST REQUIREMENTS FOR POTATOES

28. Shipments of potatoes either for consumption or seed shall meet the following conditions (see also pars. 29, 30, and 31):

a. (1) They shall be well formed; (2) clean; (3) free from tubers having mechanical lesions or those caused by insects or other means; (4) free from internal changes of any origin; (5) tubers exposed to the sun, flaccid tubers; (6) sprouted tubers; (7) scabby potatoes; (8) tubers with dry spots or rots; and (9) must be free from any serious disease or pest that does not occur in Argentina.

b. Judgment of defects, lesions, or diseases referred to above will be made by taking into account their intensity and seriousness and their effect upon the general appearance of the tubers in accordance with the following:

(1) Good shape: When the general appearance of each tuber is not marred by excessively pointed or constricted tubers or those with secondary growths;

(2) Cleanliness: When the general appearance of the tubers is not obviously affected by soil or dirt;

(3) Tubers that are bruised, cut, cracked, punctured, etc., to such an extent that the lesions manifestly injure each tuber;

(4) Hollow heart, black heart, or any abnormal discoloration of the tuber;

(5) Tubers that are old and clearly found to be soft and spongy;

(6) Sprouted tubers: When more than 10 percent have sprouts exceeding 1.5 cm. in length;

(7) Tubers attacked by common scab (*Actonomyces scabies* (Thax.) Guss.), black scab (*Rhizoctonia solani* Kuhn) etc., to such an extent that the lesions seriously affect the tuber;

(8) Any decomposition of tubers, total or partial, due to any cause whatsoever;

(9) Potato wart, potato tuber worm, etc.

Tolerances

c. Within the above criteria, a tolerance is allowed of 5 percent in seed potatoes and 10 percent in potatoes for consumption in the aggregate of defects, lesions, and common diseases. Among those percentages, only 1 percent of tubers affected by rot may be included, no tolerance being allowed for diseases and pests not occurring in Argentina.

d. Shipments exceeding the tolerances established in c above will be subject to selection (culling) or to disinfection, as the representative sanitary authorities decide, charging the expenses thus arising to the account of the interested person. Shipments found to be attacked by dangerous pests or diseases not occurring in Argentina will be reladen or destroyed in accordance with paragraph 4.

SEED POTATO REQUIREMENTS

29. Tubers intended for planting must also comply with the following conditions:

a. Importations of "certified" seed potatoes will be permitted only when they proceed from crops recorded by special seed-potato certifying agencies, crops that are subject to supervision by pre-established agencies of the national or state governments, or of experiment stations of the countries of origin.

b. Potatoes shall arrive in bags of 60 kg. net or in cases of 50 kg. net, having a partition in the middle, with each case bearing a certification tag approved by the official service that issued it. Each tag shall state that the seed potatoes are "certified", and shall indicate the name of the grower, the variety, and the place of origin. (See paragraph 31 for marking requirements on containers.)

c. Two classes of certified seed potatoes are established: The "white label" brand representing tubers graded from 40 to 400 grams by weight; and the "red label" brand representing tubers with a minimum weight of 30 grams and an unlimited maximum weight. A tolerance up to 5 percent by weight is established for the two classes.[12]

WEIGHT REQUIREMENTS OF POTATOES FOR CONSUMPTION

30. Tubers intended for consumption shall not weigh less than 60 gm., with a tolerance up to 5 percent by weight of smaller tubers being allowed.

POTATO CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS[13]

31. All containers of potatoes must meet the requirements established by Law No. 11275 (The Merchandise Marking Act), its regulatory decrees of November 18, 1932 and November 26, 1935, respectively, and also comply with the following:

a. *Kind of Marks Required.*—Containers of imported potatoes must indicate whether seed potatoes or potatoes for consumption are concerned, the net weight of their contents, and the country of origin, except, in the case of seed potatoes, when the variety instead of the country of origin should be shown.

b. *Net Weight Required.*—The net weight must be marked on the containers in kilograms, a tolerance up to 2 percent being allowed between the weight marked on the containers and that due to the natural shrinkage of the product enroute.

c. *Method of Marking.*—All the legends and marks referred to above must be stamped, printed, or impressed clearly and legibly on the principal side of the container, namely, that bearing the name or mark of the grower or dealer.

d. *Size of Marks.*—The following scale of minimum heights is established to which the letters in the following expressions must conform: "PAPA PARA CONSUMO" (potatoes for consumption), "SEMILLA CERTIFICADA DE PAPA" (certified seed potatoes), and "PESO NETO" (net weight); 4 cm. for boxes and 6 cm. for bags; "ZONA DE PRODUCCION" (locality of production), and "VARIEDAD" (variety); 3 cm. for boxes and 5 cm. for bags; and "PAIS DE ORIGIN" (country of origin); 2 cm. for boxes and 4 cm. for bags. The numerals indicating the quantity placed after "PESO NETO" shall in no case be smaller than the letters of the words "PESO NETO".

e. *Size of Containers.* Potatoes shall be packed either in bags of 60 kg. net capacity, or in boxes of 50 kg. capacity; the latter having a partition in the center.

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[12] Ministerial Resolution No. 2,918/40 of August 1, 1945.

[13] Decree No. 116,277 of October 9, 1937

f. *Prohibited Marks.* The use is prohibited on containers of potatoes for consumption of any label or marks employing the words "seed", "certified", "selected", "products of certified material", or other indication, whether or not derived from the above, that might lead to confusion as to the true condition or nature of the product.

Rice

32. When rice for importation arrives without hulls, it will be exempted from the presentation of the certificates referred to in paragraphs 5 and 7. (See also par. 37 (f).)

Rosaceous Plants and Sugarcane

phytosanitary certificate and quarantine required

33. Shipments of the following plants must be accompanied by the phytosanitary certificate referred to in paragraph 5 and, upon arrival in Argentina, shall be subjected to a period in quarantine for observation in an official establishment or in a private one approved for the purpose;

a. Plants, cuttings, and young fruits of the family Rosaceae (apples, peaches, etc.), including the genera *Amelanchier, Amygdalus, Aronia, Crataegus, Cydonia, Eriobotrya, Photinea, Prunus, Pyracantha, Pyrus, Rosa, Rubus, Sorbus, Spirea,* and all other species that may serve for the distribution of fire blight (*Bacillus amylovorus* (Burr.) Trev.).

b. Plants, shoots, and stools of sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* L.)

If the existence of pests is not determined during the period of quarantine which shall be established in each case, the shipment will be delivered to the interested person; in the contrary case the affected portions will be incinerated with the expenses occasioned being charged to the interested persons.

Seeds of Forage-Crops

Importation of Adulterated or Inferior Seeds Prohibited

34. The importation of species of forage-crop seeds is prohibited when they are found to be adulterated, or to be of inferior planting quality, by a physico-botanical analysis which will be made in every case (except as provided in paragraphs 10 and 11) by the Division of Analysis and Commercial Classification in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

Sampling and Analysis Required

35. The Inspeccion Portuaria de Vegetales (Port Plant Inspection Service), acting through its technical personnel in accordance with the provisions of these regulations, will withdraw corresponding samples from shipments of imported seeds, especially of leguminous and gramineous forage-crop plants listed in paragraphs 36 and 37, as well as many others that may be imported for that purpose.

36. *Leguminous Seeds Analyzed.* Leguminous seeds will be analyzed to determine their real value, cultural or for use, and the content of foreign seeds, rejecting any shipment found in the following conditions:

a. Alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) when the germination percentage is less than 85 percent and the purity is less than 98 percent.

b. White clover (*Trifolium repens* L.), red clover (*T. pratense* L.), crimson clover (*T. incarnatum* L.), alsike clover (*T. hybridum* L.), strawberry clover (*T. fragiferum* L.), Alexandrian clover (*T. alexandrinum* L.), bush or Japanese clover (*Lespedeza* spp.), yellow trefoil (*Medicago lupulina* L.), French honeysuckle (*Hedysarum coronarium* L.), and sand clover (*Anthyllis vulneraria* L.) when the germination percentage is less than 75 percent.

c. White sweet clover (*Melilotus alba* Dest.), Huban clover (*M. alba* var. *annua*) and serradella (*Ornithopus sativus* Brot.) when the germination percentage is less than 70 percent.

d. Birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus* L.), British bog lotus (*L. uliginosus* Schkuhr), and sainfoin (*Onobrychis viciaefolia* Scop.) when the germination percentage is less than 60 percent.

e. Leguminous seeds when they contain more than 5 dodder seeds (*Cuscuta* spp.) for each kilogram of seeds, or more than one-half of one percent by weight of weed seeds, regarding as such those of all species of non-cultivated plants.

f. When it is proved that the seeds have been subjected to a mechanical or chemical treatment to modify their appearance or constitution.

37. *Gramineous Seeds Analyzed.* Seeds of gramineous forage-crop plants which,

upon being analyzed for percentage of germination and content of foreign seeds, will be rejected if they are found in the following conditions:

Germination

a. Seeds of oats (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.), rye (*Secale cereale* L.), timothy (*Phleum pratense* L.), and teff (*Eragrostis abyssinica* (Jacq.)) with a germination percentage of less than 80 percent.

b. Rescue grass (*Bromus* (*unioloides*) *catharticus* Vahl.), orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata* L.), meadow fescue (*Festuca* (*pratensis*) *elatior* L.), redtop (*Agrostis alba* L.), ryegrass (*Lolium perenne* L.), millet (*Panicum fasciculatum* Swartz.), foxtail millet (*Setaria* (*Chaetochloa*) *italica* L. Beauv.), sweet sorghum (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *saccharatum* (L.) Boerl.), rough bluegrass (*Poa trivialis* L.), and Sudan grass (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *sudanensis* (Piper) Hitchc.) with a germination percentage of less than 70 percent.

c. Tall oatgrass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* (L.) Mert. & Koch), smooth bromegrass (*Bromus inermis* Leyss), crested dogtail (*Cynosurus cristatus* L.), sheep's fescue (*Festuca ovina* L.), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea* L.), and rough blue grass (*Poa trivialis* L.) with a germination percentage of less than 60 percent.

d. Meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis* L.), red fescue (*Festuca rubra* L.), and Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis* L.) with a germination percentage of less than 50 percent.

e. Rhodes grass (*Chloris gayana* Kunth.) containing fewer than 500,000 germs per seeds.

f. Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) for planting, purity 96%, germination 95%, 1% noxious foreign seeds allowed. (Resolution No. 11,190, January 5, 1940.)

Content of Foreign Seeds

g. Gramineous seeds containing more than 1 percent by weight of weed seeds.

h. When the said seeds contain more than 5 percent by weight of seeds of other cultivated plants; consequently the importation of special mixtures of seeds will not be permitted, whether for use as forage or for pasture, lawns or turf; *Provided* that mixtures of *Lolium perenne* with *Lolium italicum* are permitted, also mixtures of the various species of the genus *Poa* with each other.

IMPORTATION OF JOHNSON GRASS PROHIBITED

38. The importation of Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense* (L.) Pers.), as well as any seed that contains it, is prohibited.

ALFALFA SEED TO BE STAINED

39. No shipment of alfalfa seed (*Medicago sativa* L.) may be imported into Argentina unless at least 5 percent of the contents of each container is tinted, in the case of seeds from the United States, by a malachite green solution of 1.5 percent, or by other materials producing an equal coloration. The coloring material will be applied in such a manner that the colored seed is distributed uniformly throughout the container.

SUDAN GRASS CONTAINER REQUIREMENTS[14]

40. Importations of forage-crop seeds, especially of Sudan grass (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *sudanensis* (Piper) Hitchc.), shall comply with the following:

a. Importers of seeds may not propagate them in the country without being previously registered and approved by the Seed Inspection Service.

b. Railroad, shipping agencies, and other public carriers shall accept only certified and sealed shipments of Sudan grass.

c. New bags only shall be used. Each bag shall be sealed and labeled with the following information: Name of variety, origin, date of harvest, and grade.

DISPOSAL OF SUBSTANDARD SEED SHIPMENTS

41. When certificates of analyses specify that the corresponding shipments of seeds fail to meet the requirements established in these regulations, and therefore may not be imported, the importer or his authorized representative has one of the following options:

a. Relading the shipments without right of indemnity by the Government, with all expenses to be paid by the importer.

b. Incineration of the shipments, without right of indemnity as above, the expenses arising from transportation and custody of a shipment to be borne by the importer.

c. Attempting to clean or winnow (remove dodder) in an establishment authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture. In this event importation may be made only through the port of Buenos Aires. If as a result of the cleaning, the seed falls within the established tolerance, its entry will be permitted; otherwise it must be reladen or incinerated.

[14] Executive Decree No. 87,028 of January 16, 1941 creating a service for the certification and inspection of forage-crop seeds.

Seeds of Vegetables

Purity and Germination Standards Required

42. The importation of vegetable seeds in the accompanying list is prohibited when it is found, as a result of the physico-botanical tests made in each case (except for importations in quantities not exceeding 500 grams of each species which are exempt from analysis) that they fail to meet the following minimum requirements:

a. *Purity and germination:*

Name of seed	*Minimum percentages allowed* Purity	Germination
Allium cepa L., onion	95	55
Allium porrum L., leek	95	55
Anethum graveolens L., dill	95	55
Apium graveolens L., celery	95	55
Asparagus officinalis L., asparagus	95	55
Beta vulgaris var., beets	95	70
Brassica spp., cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, etc.	95	80
Capsicum annuum L., peppers	95	55
Cicer arietinum L., chickpea	95	80
Cichorium spp., chicory, endive	90	55
Cucumis spp., cantaloupe, cucumber, etc.	95	70
Cucurbita spp., pumpkin, squash, watermelon, etc.	95	55
Cynara spp., cardoon, globe artichoke	95	55
Daucus carota L., carrot	90	55
Foeniculum (officinale) vulgare L., common fennel	95	55
Lactuca sativa L., lettuce	95	70
Lens esculenta Moench, lentil	95	80
Lycopersicum esculentum Mill., tomato	95	70
Nasturtium spp., watercress	95	70
Petroselinum sativum Hoffm., parsley	95	55
Phaseolus vulgaris L., common bean	95	80
Pisum sativum L., pea	95	80
Raphanus sativus L., radish	95	70
Scorzonera hispanica L., black salsify	95	55
Solanum melongena L., eggplant	95	70
Spinacea oleracea L., spinach	95	55
Tragopogon porrifolium L., salsify, oyster plant	95	55
Vicia faba L., broadbean	95	80
Zea mays var. *saccharata*, sweet corn	95	80

b. *Content of foreign seeds:*

A maximum tolerance aggregating not more than 3 percent of foreign seeds, whether of cultivated plants or weeds, will be tolerated in the seeds named in above list.

Tobacco

inspection on arrival required

43. Certificates of sanitary inspection issued by the Tobacco Board will be necessary before consignments of tobacco will be cleared through the customs. (Decree No. 12,507 of May 22, 1944)

Transit Shipments of Plants and Plant Products

definition

44. For the enforcement of Law 4084 and the application of these regulations, those plants will be deemed "in transit" which, to reach their destination, must traverse Argentine territory, and in this manner entering within the jurisdiction of another country.

Likewise, those plants which, having arrived in Argentine territory, are found stored in the fiscal zone of the customs jurisdiction, however, without their entry being liquidated, for the purpose of the preceding paragraph will be regarded as plants in transit.

inspection of plants in transit

45. Plants in transit will be officially inspected (though not subject to the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 4) for the sole purpose of determining that they are not attacked

by dangerous parasites, whose distribution may be effected in the zone of Argentina traversed by the line concerned. Once this fact is established, the cars transporting the products will be sealed by customs who shall take the necessary precautions to insure the arrival of the products at the limit of Argentine jurisdiction, or, in the case of products referred to in the second paragraph of paragraph 44, until they are stored in a bonded warehouse in the customs zone.

RECONDITIONING OF SHIPMENTS IN TRANSIT NOT PERMITTED

46. No plant in transit may be subject to selection, cleaning, or disinfection. If those operations are necessary, the previous nationalization of the product will be mandatory, the importation being made in accordance with the provisions of these regulations.

If the presence of plants whose importation is prohibited is revealed on nationalizing the products, a period of 48 hours will be granted the interested person for the relading or incineration of same, procedures that must be accomplished within three days of the option. If, at the termination of that period the interested person has not complied with one of the above alternatives, procedure will be followed in accordance with paragraph 41 b.

YERBA MATE, TEA, LUMBER, BLACK PEPPER AND NUTMEGS

47. Phytosanitary certificates are not required for importations of yerba mate (*Ilex paraguensis* St. Hil.). Yerba mate and tea intended for processing or consumption, as well as lumber intended for construction, are temporarily exempted from the phytosanitary inspection required by paragraph 1.

Black pepper and nutmegs are exempt from certification requirements of any kind. (Decree No. 34,497, June 22, 1939)

SUMMARY OF PROHIBITED INSECTS AND DISEASES

48. The following list of insects and diseases summarizes the insects and diseases cited as prohibited by the Argentine regulations, together with other pests prohibited under the provisions of paragraph 22a:

Insects:	
Anastrepha ludens (Lw.)	Mexican fruitfly
Anastrepha serpentina Wied.	Black fruitfly
Anthonomus grandis Boh	Boll weevil
Ceratitis capitata (Wied.)	Mediterranean fruitfly
Conotrachelus nenuphar (Hbst.)	Plum curculio
Gnorimoschema operculella (Zell.)	Potato tuber worm
Grapholitha prunivora (Walsh)	Lesser apple worm
Gymnandrosoma aurantianum Costa Lima	Tortricid
Holcocera iceryaeella Riley	Orange holcocera
Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Say)	Colorado potato beetle
Myelois venipars Dyar	Navel-orange worm
Platynota tinctana Walk.	Orange platynota
Popillia japonica Newm.	Japanese beetle
Pseudanthonomus crataegi Walsh	Apple weevil
Pyrausta nubilalis (Hbn.)	European corn borer
Rhagoletis pomonella (Walsh)	Apple maggot
Tachypterellus quadrigibbus (Say)	Apple curculio
Tortrix citrana Fern.	Orange tortrix
Diseases:	
Bacillus amylovorus (Burr.) Trev.	Fire blight
Bacterium citri (Hasse) Doidge	Citrus canker
Fusarium oxysporum Schl. var. *cubense* (E. F. Sm.) Wr.	Panama wilt
Phyllosticta solitaria Ell. & Ev.	Apple blotch
Phytophthora citrophthora (Sm. & Sm.) Leonian	Brown rot and gummosis
Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.	Potato wart
Thielaviopsis paradoxa (De Seynes) Hoehm	Soft rot of pineapple
Virus diseases of potatoes	

B. E. P. Q. 519, Supplement No. 2, Revised

August 18, 1947.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF CUBA

RESTRICTIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF SEED POTATOES

Presidential Decree No. 235, published in the Official Gazette, March 6, 1947, revokes Decree No. 3495 which formerly regulated the importation of seed potatoes into Cuba.

Decree No. 235 permits the importation of potatoes for seed from Canada and the United States only.

The importation of the following varieties of potatoes is authorized for seed purposes at present: Red Bliss Triumph, Pontiac, White Bliss Triumph, Irish Cobbler, Green Mountain, Katahdin, Sebago, Houma, Earline, and Chippewa.

Importation of seed potatoes free from custom duties is permitted only for five months beginning September 1 and ending January 31 of the following year, in accordance with orders of the Minister of Agriculture, who is also authorized to fix the tolerance of potato diseases allowed in such importations.

Seed potatoes may be imported through the ports of Habana, Cardenas, Matanzas, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibara, and Santiago de Cuba.

SEED POTATOES IN CUBA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, RESOLUTION NO. 151

OFFICAL GAZETTE NO. 54, MARCH 6, 1947

Authorized dates for importations of seed potatoes:

(a) From September 1, from Louisiana and any other seed which on that date has been harvested more than 45 or less than 120 days at the place of production.

(b) From September 15, seed potatoes from South and North Dakota and any other which are harvested at the place of production commencing usually between August 25 and September 1.

(c) From October 1, seed potatoes grown in Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, or any other place where harvesting commences usually between September 1 and 15.

(d) From October 15, seed potatoes grown in Prince Edward Island or any other place where harvesting commences usually between September 15 and October 1.

Applications for permits to import seed potatoes must be submitted to the Bureau of Grains and Tubers of the Ministry of Agriculture. Inspections of permitted importations will be made by the Division of Plant Sanitation.

Documents Required with Imports of Seed Potatoes

I. (a) A copy, legalized by a Notary Public and visaed by a Cuban consul, of the certificate issued by the Government, State, or association of growers attached to an Agricultural College, specifying the percentages of diseases observed by the inspectors on their first and second field inspections, as well as those noted at the time of packing and loading. The number of days elapsed after harvest shall also be noted on the certificate.

(b) A copy of the invoice from place of origin giving the price at origin, transportation costs to the port of shipment, ocean freight and maritime insurance, the new weight of each container, and the name of the grower.

II. In cases in which the above cannot be fulfilled, the following documents will be required:

(a) A notarized copy of the certificate, visaed by a Cuban consul, issued by the *shippers*, specifying the selling price, transportation costs to the port of shipment, maritime freight and insurance charges, the number and initials of the car in which the shipment is made, the date thereof, the quantity, variety, date of harvest, name and address of the grower, number of the field, net weight of the contents of each container, classification of the seed or grade, percentages of diseases observed in the field where the seed potatoes were grown by inspectors duly authorized by the Government, State, or Association of Growers attached to an Agricultural College.

(b) In lieu of the documents of subsection (a) above, they shall attach a certificate, duly legalized by a Notary Public, and visaed by a Cuban consul, of inspection and

origin, issued by the proper organization of the Department of Agriculture in which the following particulars shall be given:

Name of the shipper.
Name of the consignee.
Sales price.
Transportation costs to the port of shipment.
Maritime freight and insurance charges.
Name of the inspector.
Quantity of the packages.
District or place and province where grown.

(c) A certified copy of the percentages of diseases observed by inspectors, as required in (a) and (b) above, must be presented to the Bureau of Grains and Tubers by the importer within 60 days following the importation of seed potatoes, unless the information has been received by the Ministry of Agriculture prior to the expiration of the 60 days allowed.

Tolerances Admitted for Clearance through Customs

All seed potatoes will be inspected on arrival in Cuba, and the quality and percentage of diseases present corresponding to the grade and size specified on the tags attached to the containers must agree with those stated. In no event may seed potatoes be cleared as such unless the following requisites are fulfilled:

(a) Certified seed potatoes in every container must be of the same variety, well shaped, free from damage due to freezing, black heart, blight, soft rot and wet breakdown, foreign matter, hollow heart, sunburn, second growth, internal discoloration, bruises, shriveling, sprouting, scab, dry rot, rhizoctonia or other diseases, borers or other insects, or mechanical means.

Unless otherwise specified on the tags, not more than 5 per cent of the potatoes may be under 1⅞ inches in diameter or of any other specified minimum size.

(b) Not more than 20 per cent of the potatoes in each container may be under the requirements for the grade indicated on the tags attached, and not more than 5 per cent may be seriously damaged by hollow heart, sunburn, or internal discoloration, nor more than 6 per cent may be under the other requisites. In addition the percentages of the following specific defects and diseases may not be greater than those indicated.

	Percent
Soft rot for any cause	1
Damage due to early blight (*Alternaria solani*)	3
Damage due to late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*)	3
Damage due to fusarium rot	5
Internal necrosis	5
Hollow tuber	1
Ring rot	0
Damage caused by common scab (*Actinomyces scabies*)	4
Damage due to rhizoctonia (*Rhizoctonia solani*)	5
Black leg (*Bacillus phytophthorus*)	1
Potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*)	0
Leak (*Pythium debaryanum*)	2
Damage due to mechanical means	15

(c) Sprouts up to ¾ inch long are permitted in not more than 10 per cent of the tubers, provided they are not damaged by shriveling, and if other defects do not reach 20 per cent, the balance may be applied to potatoes with sprouts up to ¾ inch if they are not seriously damaged by shriveling.

P. N. Annand,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 416, Revised, Supplement No. 4

August 8, 1947.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

This supplement furnishes additional information relating to the regulations governing the importation of plants and plant products into England and Wales contained

in a General License (I.P. Gen. 1/1947) issued April 15, 1947, and the regulations governing the same imports into Scotland issued in the Importation of Plants (Scotland) Order of 1947 effective May 1, 1947. The latter supersedes the paragraphs on page 12 of B.E.P.Q.—416, Revised, under the heading "Plant Quarantine Import Restrictions, Scotland."

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS INTO SCOTLAND

The Importation of Plants (Scotland) Order of 1947

This Order is practically identical with the Importation of Plants Order of 1947 governing the entry of such products into England and Wales (See B.E.P.Q.—416, Revised, Supplement No. 3). It differs from the latter as follows: The Secretary of State for Scotland is the responsible officer instead of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. The prohibition against chrysanthemum plants has been retained, necessitating a slight addition to certificate forms.

The following paragraph is in addition to the "Sugar Beet and Mangold Prohibition" Art. 4 on page 2 of Supplement No. 3.

To prevent the introduction of the Chrysanthemum Midge (*Diarthronomyia hypogaea* Loew), the landing in Scotland of any chrysanthemum plants (except the seeds thereof) is hereby prohibited, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Secretary of State or by an inspector.

The original of the inspection certificate required in Article 5 (1) covering exports to Scotland should be mailed to the Department of Agriculture, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1, before the shipment is dispatched.

The "Statement on Certificate" required in Article 5 (4) must include the words "or any chrysanthemum plant" in addition to the other prohibited items when certifying shipments to Scotland. The same addition must be made to the certificate form in the Second Schedule (See page 5 of Supplement No. 3).

All other requirements are the same as those given for England and Wales in B.E.P.Q.—416, Revised, Supplement No. 3.

GENERAL LICENSES ISSUED BY ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND

Appropriate articles in the Importation of Plants Orders of 1947 for England and Wales and for Scotland make provision for the landing of any plants, potatoes, raw apples, or raw vegetables under and in accordance with the conditions of a license issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (England and Wales) or by the Secretary of State for Scotland or by inspectors of the Ministry or Department respectively. (See Article 10, page 4 of Supplement No. 3.)

Pursuant to the authority in these articles, General Licenses have been issued in London and Edinburgh by the responsible officers authorizing the landing in England and Wales and in Scotland of the following living plants and raw vegetables grown in any European country, the United States and Canada, for the periods mentioned.

1. A. Throughout the year. (i) Plants:

Acacia[15]
Acalypha
Aglaonema
Allamanda
Alocasia
Anthurium
Aphelandra
Aracea[15]
Aralia[15]
Araucaria[15]
Ardisia
Aristolochia[15]
Asparagus[15]
Aspidistra
Azalea indica
Azalea legantissima
Bay trees
Begonia[15]
Beloperone
Bertolonia
Boronia
Bougainvillea
Bromeliads
Cacti and succulent plants
Calceolaria[15]
Calladium[15]
Camellia japonica
Carnations[16]
Cineraria[15]
Cissus
Citrus
Clerodendron
Clivia
Coccoloba
Columnea
Crassula
Croton
Cryptanthus
Curmeria
Cyclamen[15]
Dichorisandra
Dieffenbachia

Dracaena
Erica[15]
Eugenia
Euphorbia[15]
Eurya
Ferns[16]
Ficus (excepting *Ficus carica*)
Fittonia
Fourcroya (= Furcraea)
Franciscea (Brunfelsia)
Fuchsia[15]
Gardenia
Gerbera
Haemanthus
Hedychium
Hibiscus[15]
Hoya
Ixora
Jasminum[15]
Kennedya
Lamprococus[15]
Leea
Leptospermum
Maranta
Medinilla
Metrosideros
Monstera deliciosa (= *Philodendron pertusum*)
Musa
Nepenthes
Nephthytis
Nerium
Ophiopogon[15]
Orchids
Palms
Pandanaceae
Pavonia
Pelargonium
Peperomia
Philodendron
Phormium[15]
Phyllotaenium
Plumbago[15]
Poinsettia
Pothos
Primula
Rhopala (= Roupala)
Sansevieria
Schismatogolottis
Sonerila
Spathiphyllum
Stephanotis
Strelitzia
Syngonium
Thunbergia
Vanilla
Veronica diosmaefolia
Water lilies
Xanthosoma

(ii) Buds and grafts:
Buds of roses.
Grafts of apples, pears and rhododendrons.

B. Between October 16 in any year and March 31 in the following year, inclusive:
Any trees, shrubs or plants with bare or balled roots.

C. Between April 1 and October 15 inclusive in any year:

Raw Vegetables

Root vegetables (excluding potatoes) free from foliage:

Asparagus
Green beans
Green peas
Onions and shallots
Pimentos
Tomatoes
Eggplant

2. Provided that every consignment landed under the authority of this License shall be accompanied:

(a) In the case of plants, by the certificate prescribed in the Importation of Plants Order set out in the Second Schedule and a certificate in the Form B of the Third Schedule. (See pages 5 and 6 of Supplement No. 3.)

(b) In the case of raw vegetables, by a certificate in the Form B aforesaid.

3. Provided also that nothing in this License shall be deemed to permit the landing in England and Wales of sugar beets and mangolds (*Beta vulgaris* Linn.), any plant of the genus Ulmus or of the genera Abies, Larix, Picea, Pinus, Pseudotsuga, Sequoia, Thuja, and Tsuga; nor in Scotland of any of the above or any chrysanthemum plants.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief of Bureau.

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[15] Excepting hardy species.
[16] Excepting hardy ferns.

B. E. P. Q. 445, Supplement No. 4

AUGUST 1, 1947.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, GUATEMALA

USED SACKS PERMITTED ENTRY

A Governmental resolution dated December 16, 1946, to take effect January 2, 1947 revoked the resolution of April 28, 1923, which prohibited the entry of used sacks into Guatemala.

The entry of used empty sacks is now permitted as long as these are found in perfect sanitary condition.

Importations of empty used sacks into Guatemala shall be covered by a sanitary certificate issued by competent authority in the exporting country.

Consequently the item "Used empty sacks" on page 8 of B.E.P.Q. 445 under the heading "IMPORTATIONS PROHIBITED" should be stricken out.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q 471, Revised

SEPTEMBER 26, 1947.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

This digest of the rules and regulations promulgated under the Agricultural Pests Act of 1911 of the Union of South Africa, and subsequent amendments, has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products to South Africa. It deals only with the restrictions applying to importations into the Union from places overseas.

The digest was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from the original texts and reviewed by the Chief Inspector, Plant Regulatory Service, Department of Agriculture, Union of South Africa.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. The Act, Proclamations, Government Notices, and Regulations themselves should be consulted for the exact texts.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

BASIC LEGISLATION

Agricultural Pests Act (Act No. 11 of 1911, as amended)
Proclamations, Government Notices and Regulations.

AGRICULTURAL PESTS ACT

Act No. 11 of 1911—To prevent the introduction into and spread within the Union of insect pests, plant diseases and bee diseases and to regulate the importation into the Union of exotic animals.

DEFINITIONS (1)[17]

"Exotic animal" shall mean any animal (other than man) and any bird, reptile, insect, or other member of the animal kingdom which is not indigenous or native to South Africa, and shall include the eggs of any such animal, bird, reptile, insect or member, but shall not include livestock.

"Honey" shall include both comb and extracted honey, and any preparation consisting partly of honey, if the Minister by notice in the "Government Gazette" has applied the definition thereto.

"Insect pest" shall mean any insect or other invertebrate which is injurious to plants.

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[17] Figures in parentheses refer to "List of References" at the end of this digest.

"Plant" shall mean any tree, shrub, or vegetation, and the fruit, leaves, cuttings, or bark thereof, and shall include any live portion of a plant, whether severed or attached, and any dead portion or any product of a plant which by proclamation under this Act or any amendment thereof has been included in this definition, but shall not include any seed unless specially mentioned in the Act, or by proclamation included in the definition of plant.

(a) The seeds of maize, barley, cotton, lucerne (alfalfa) (*Medicago sativa*), tomato, oaks (*Quercus* spp.), chestnuts (*Castanea* spp.), elms (*Ulmus* spp.), tea (*Camellia thea*).

(b) The seeds and flowering or seed heads of all species of *Arctium*.

(c) Unmanufactured cotton, including linters and all kinds of unspun cotton waste.

(d) Unmanufactured broomcorn derived from *Sorghum*, whether fresh or dry, and any broom or brush or other article made in whole or in part from *Sorghum*.

(e) Unmanufactured and leaf tobacco.

(f) Unmanufactured cork derived from the cork oak tree.

(g) Alfalfa hay, whether fresh or dried.

(h) The peel of citrus fruit of any variety, whether fresh or dried. (2)

(i) Any dead portion of product of any of the species of *Ulmus* or *Zelkova* on which bark is present, or any log or unmanufactured timber of the species aforesaid. (3)

(Any of the above plants which are not prohibited may be imported only under written permit from the department.) (4)

"Plant disease" shall mean any bacterial or fungus or other disease which is injurious to plants.

Authorized Ports of Entry

Capetown, Durban, East London, Johannesburg, Nelspruit, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, and Upington; also Mossel Bay, Port Nolloth, and Simonstown for fruits, potatoes and onions only. (5, 6, and 7)

Inspection of Imported Plants

All plants, including fruits, tubers, bulbs, and the plant products mentioned above, offered for entry into the Union, together with the packing material or other covering, are subject to inspection on arrival and may be disinfected or otherwise treated as prescribed by the department. (8) If the prescribed treatment is not carried out or is ineffective in eradicating the pest, the plants, packing material and containers may be destroyed by order of the Minister of Agriculture. (9)

Timber is also subject to inspection and treatment if injurious insects are discovered. A permit is required for timber with bark. (10)

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Bees, or their larvae or eggs, honey, used bee-hives, used bee-hive accessories or appliances, or any things which have been used to contain or manipulate bees, honey or beeswax. Any bees, articles, or things imported in contravention of this prohibition shall be liable to confiscation and destruction. Bees may be imported by the Government. (11)

Eucalyptus, acacia and coniferous plants, and peach stones. (12)

Arctium spp. seed and flowering or seed heads. (13)

Fresh stone fruits, viz.: apricots, plums, peaches, nectarines, and cherries. (13)

Opuntia spp. (13)

Alfalfa hay, whether fresh or dried. (13)

Castanea spp. plants or seeds from North America on account of chestnut blight *Endothia parasitica*. (14)

Ulmus spp. and *Zelkova* spp. plants, seeds, logs, or unmanufactured timber, or any dead portion or product of these species on which bark is present, from the United States of America, on account of the Dutch elm disease *Ceratostomella* (*Graphium*) *ulmi*. (15)

Any plant packed in soil, except special rooting compost. (14)

Rooted sugarcane plants. (16)

IMPORTATION RESTRICTED OR CONDITIONALLY PROHIBITED

Beeswax and foundation comb: Import permit required and is subject to inspection on arrival; must be accompanied by consignor's sworn statement that the beeswax has been heated to 212° F. for 30 minutes. In absence of the sworn declaration treatment after arrival or storage under special conditions may be authorized. No declaration is required for white beeswax. (16)

Cottonseed,

Grapevines or other plants of the family Vitaceae,
Rubber plants,
Sugarcane cuttings,
Tea plants, from overseas, are prohibited unless the introduction be supervised by an officer under such precautions as the department may in each case prescribe, and a written permit has been obtained from the department specially authorizing the introduction. (17)

Broomcorn and brooms, brushes, etc., made from broom derived from *Sorghum* must be free from unshredded stalk, unless treated to the satisfaction of the Department against insect infestation. (14 and 18) Permit must be obtained for the introduction. (19)

Plants of any kind, as defined in Section 2 of the Act, including herbaceous plants, all vegetable seeds, as well as tomato seeds, and all species of citrus fruit and the peel thereof, whether fresh or dried, are prohibited unless a written permit is obtained from the department specially authorizing the introduction. The number to be introduced by any one person in a calendar year is limited to a maximum of ten rooted plants or one hundred cuttings of one variety in the case of trees, hard-wooded plants, and most fruit-bearing plants. Maize and barley are limited to 10 pounds of any one variety. The importation of citrus trees and of alfalfa seeds and plants is reserved to the Department of Agriculture. Unpermitted plants may be destroyed. (1, 2, 3, 4, 19, 20, 21, and 22)

Exotic animals of the following classes: Nematoda, Mollusca, Crustacea, Myriapoda, Insecta, Arachnida, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, Mammalia, are prohibited except on the authority of a permit issued by the Department and subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Department may prescribe. (23)

Tomato seeds from countries where the disease known as "bacterial canker" (*Aplanobacter michiganense*) exists, including North America, must be certified as produced by plants officially inspected in the field and found free from the said disease, or that the seed was produced in an area where the said disease does not occur. (14, 24, and 25)

Rose plants from countries where a virus disease of roses is known to occur, including America, must be certified that no virus disease affecting roses is known to occur on the premises where they were grown. (14)

Pome fruit trees, including ornamental species of *Malus*, *Pyrus* and *Cydonia*, must be certified that the disease known as "fire blight" (*Bacillus amylovorus*) is not known to occur on the premises where the plants were grown. (14)

Unmanufactured or leaf tobacco must be certified as free from infestation by the tobacco moth (*Ephestia elutella*) to the best knowledge of the inspector. The Department of Agriculture may grant exemption from this regulation. (14)

Potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* L.): Subject to inspection on arrival. If any bacterial disease is discovered, the package in which it is present, and all packages bearing the same marks in which 15 percent or more of the tubers are decayed will be excluded. If warty disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) is discovered in a package, every package bearing similar marks will be excluded. Shipments must be accompanied by a statement on oath from the consignor declaring the country of origin and locality, and a certificate from the Department of Agriculture, or some official institution, certifying that, at a date not more than thirty days before shipment, the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum* (Schilb.) Perc.) has not been known to exist within 5 miles of the place where the potatoes were grown, or that for nine months prior to the date of arrival the disease has not been known to exist in the county where the potatoes were grown. No permit is required for the admission of potatoes on which customs duty is paid, but for high grade seed potatoes an import permit may be issued and, if the conditions laid down in it are complied with, a rebate of the duty is allowed. (14)

IMPORTATION UNRESTRICTED

Candied citrus peel. (13)
Vegetables.
All plant products not mentioned above.
The admissible fruits (except citrus fruits), bulbs, tubers, and timber (except timber with bark) may be imported without permit, and there is no restriction as to quantity admissible, but they are subject to inspection on arrival, and to rejection or treatment, as mentioned above under "Inspection of Imported Plants."

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. Section 2 of Agricultural Pests Act (Act No. 11 of 1911, as amended).
2. Proclamation No. 282 of 1936 included items (a) through (h) in the definition of "plant" in section 2 of the Act.
3. Proclamation No. 117 of 1945 added (i) to the plant definition list.
4. Section 9 (3) of the Act.
5. Section 8 of the Act.
6. Proclamation No. 283 of 1936.
7. Proclamation No. 162 of 1947.
8. Section 10 of the Act.
9. Section 11 of the Act.
10. Government Notice No. 1282 of 1942.
11. Section 21 of the Act.
12. Section 9 (1) of the Act.
13. Proclamation No. 151 of 1937.
14. Proclamation No. 286 of 1936.
15. Proclamation No. 116 of 1945.
16. Government Notice No. 1793, Dec. 4, 1936.
17. Section 9 (2) of the Act.
18. Proclamation No. 161 of 1947.
19. Government Notice No. 1445, July 18, 1947.
20. Government Notice No. 1792, Dec. 4, 1936.
21. Government Notice No. 185, March 16, 1945.
22. Government Notice No. 2526, Nov. 29, 1946.
23. Proclamation No. 115 of 1937.
24. Proclamation No. 65 of 1941.
25. Proclamation No. 87 of 1941.

B. E. P. Q. 497, Revised, Supplement No. 1

AUGUST 1, 1947.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA

IMPORTATION OF CITRUS PLANTS PROHIBITED, ALSO FRUITS, VEGETABLES, PLANTS, ETC., IN PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE

Official Resolution No. 3 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Development issued at Caracas March 18, 1947, prohibits the importation into Venezuela of all citrus plants, including fruits, cuttings, seeds, and buds, on account of a new disease of citrus occurring in some other countries. The Ministry of Agriculture and Development may import citrus plants and parts thereof for experimental purposes.

Official Resolution No. 5 of the Ministry of Agriculture and Development, published in the Gaceta Official June 20, 1947, prohibits importations of fruits, vegetables, plants and plant parts on the persons or in the luggage of individuals. It is also prohibited to sell these articles from ships in Venezuelan ports.

All plants, fruits, etc., imported into Venezuela must be accompanied by certificates issued by the technical quarantine officials of the country of origin, stating that the articles in question are free of disease and of insect pests.

P. N. ANNAND,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period June 16 to September 30, 1947, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act as follows:

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States Customs officials at the following Ports:

Name	Port	Contrband	Penalty
Jesus Duron	Douglas, Ariz.	4 plants in soil	$1.00
Juana de Perez	Nogales, Ariz.	1 clump-orchid plant	1.00
Mrs. Francisca de Goodman	do	3 lily bulbs and 7 succulents	1.00
Angelita Arvizu	do	1½ pound dried corn husks	1.00
Octavio Munoz	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Adelina Flores	do	10 mangoes and 2 pomegranates	1.00
Francisco E. Salazar	do	11 prickley pear fruits and 2 mangoes	1.00
J. M. Bonillas	do	14 pears, 7 apples, 10 pomegranates, and 35 peaches	2.00
Luciano Lira	do	8 guavas and 2 mangoes	1.00
Esther Martinez	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Guadalupe Amaro	do	28 peaches	1.00
Alicia Montano	do	do	1.00
Ricardo N. Pride	do	½ pound dried corn husks	.50
Ramona Monero	do	4 quinces and 4 pomegranates	1.00
Maria Louisa Espinosa	do	9 sour limes	.25
Maria Dolores Martinez Reyes	do	5 pomegranates	[18]
J. Gutierrez	San Ysidro, Calif.	10 mangoes	1.00
Sara Garcias	Brownsville, Tex.	1 apple	1.00
Ines Monandez	do	1 mango	1.00
E. Medina	do	4 grapefruit	1.00
Kieth Luther	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Manuela Mayorga	do	5 mangoes	1.00
Guadalupe Rodriguez	do	2 oranges	1.00
Cayotana Gonzales	do	1 mango	1.00
Joe Valdez	do	do	1.00
Virginia Perez	do	do	1.00
Manuel Lozano	do	2 peaches	1.00
Mrs. W. H. Perry	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Desiderio Puente	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Manuel Martinez	do	do	1.00
Refugio Gonzalez	do	3 oranges	1.00
Jasinto Ojeda	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Jose Trevino	do	3 mangoes	1.00
W. H. Cousins	do	do	1.00
Ildefonsa Lopez	do	3 pomegranates	1.00
Pomposa Hernandez	do	4 pomegranates	1.00
Cresencia Alaniz	do	1 guava	1.00
Maria Guerrero	do	4 avocado seeds	1.00
Rosa Maldonado	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Concepcion Valleda	do	6 guavas	1.00
Elvira Zapico	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Maria C. Farias	do	1 pomegranate	1.00
Adam Salinas	do	13 plants and 10 cuttings	1.00
Mrs. H. A. Bullock	do	3 avocado seeds	1.00
Miss Conrada Torres	do	1 orange	1.00
Luis Rodriguez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Petra A. Perez	Del Rio, Tex.	1 grapefruit	1.00
W. E. Howard	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Clotilde T. Lopez	do	1 avocado	1.00
Jesus Herrera	do	2 plants	1.00
Delores Munoz	do	1 apple and 1 peach	1.00
Felipa Marcias	do	3 avocados	1.00
Eduardo Rojo	do	4 avocados	1.00
Natividad F. Hernandez	do	13 plants	2.00
Maria Ramos	do	29 apples	1.00
Mrs. Jesus Castillo	Eagle Pass, Tex.	1 mango	1.00
Stella Reyes Ruiz	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Modestia Gloria	do	11 figs, 1 mango, 5 plants, and 3 oranges	1.00
Virginia Juana Gutierrez Vd. de Acuna	do	1 plant	1.00
Jose Maria Valdez	do	1 peach	1.00

[18] Unable to pay fine.

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Ramon de la Cerda	do	2 oranges and 1 peach	1.00
Porfiria Perez de Ramirez	do	19 figs	1.00
Mrs. Feliz Salinas	do	15 figs	1.00
Esperanza Castelleja	do	4 avocados	1.00
Maria Asxencion Pompa Flores	do	1 quince	1.00
Pablo Gonzalez	do	9 avocados	1.00
D. Flores	do	5 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Euddia Hernandez	do	1 quince	1.00
Mrs. Maria de Jesus Demis	do	1 avocado, 3 pears, and 2 quince	1.00
Fermin Manzo	do	4 pears and 4 quince	1.00
Abel Nino	do	1 orange	1.00
Concepcion Mora	El Paso, Tex.	1 avocado	1.00
Josefa Garcia Espinoza	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Maria Flores Gutierrez	do	do	1.00
Carmen Gomez	do	1 mango	1.00
Maria de la Luz Payan	do	do	1.00
Earlinda Desguero	do	do	1.00
Evangelina Caladies	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Maria N. de Vasquez	do	3 avacados with seed	1.00
Jesus Baeza	do	3 plants	2.00
Maria Galarza	do	2 avocados	1.00
Roberto Orona Ramirez	do	4 plants	1.50
Sara Acosta de Gutierrez	do	4 plants and 16 apples	1.50
Maria Raquel Villegas	do	4 mangoes and 4 plants	1.50
Silveria Gonzalez	do	1 mango	1.00
Ysabel R. Rodriguez	do	do	1.00
Ester McGunniff	do	do	1.00
George L. Chavez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Lucia D. Gomez	do	do	1.00
Josephine Reyes	do	1 peach	1.00
Henry Agulera	do	7 mangoes	1.00
Ampelio Gonzalez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Apolonio Vega	do	do	1.00
Mrs. Frances E. Munoz	do	1 plant	1.00
Jesus Navarez Rubia	do	12 apples	1.00
Maria E. Lopez	do	1 mango	1.00
Nieve Trejo Gutierrez	do	1 plant	1.00
Josefina L. de Reyes	do	1 mango	1.00
Maria Chavira	do	1 peach and 1 mango	1.00
Ali Said-Najar	do	4 mangoes	2.00
Maria Vasquez	do	2 peaches	1.00
Ledia Pedorisa	do	5 avocados	1.00
Prexedes F. de Perez	do	4 peaches	1.00
Maria Avila	do	5 avocados	1.00
Jesus J. Garcia	do	1 pear, 1 apple, and 2 oranges	1.00
Gregori Huerta	do	2 avocados	1.00
Marie Isabel de Chavez	do	1 apple	1.00
Maria Santos Valadez	do	1 pear	1.00
Pilar Dominguez	do	2 peaches	1.00
Jose Mediano	do	1 quince	1.00
Concepcion P. de Singh	do	1 plant	1.00
Alberto Simental	do	4 pears	1.00
Esther Silvado Ramirez	do	1 plant	1.00
Marguerite F. Syner	do	2 cotton bolls	2.00
Carmen Munoz	do	4 persimmons	1.00
Catalina Ochoa de Montelongo	do	21 avocados with seed	2.00
Nicolosa Vasquez	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Esteban Martinez	Hidalgo, Tex.	3 plums	1.00
Alfredo Zamarripa	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Maria Romero	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Genovera Hernandez	do	1 orange and 1 pear	1.00
Aniceta Salinas de Frerrio	do	1 apple and 4 oranges	1.00
Leandro Saenz	do	5 avocados	1.00
Rudolfo Benavides	do	3 mangoes	1.00
Guadalupe Orozco	do	1 mango	1.00
Jose Torres	do	do	1.00
J. L. Portman	do	do	1.00
Maria Guzman	do	4 pears	1.00
Prieilliano Molina Martinez	do	5 avocados, 2 mangoes, and 4 pears	1.00
Gustavo M. Benavides	do	4 plants	1.00
Juan Garza	do	8 avocado seed	1.00
Bernarda Galvan	do	3 plants	1.00
Angello M. Murillo	do	7 plants	1.00
Celestino Perez Flores	do	2 apples	1.00
Maria Luz Reyes	do	1 plant	1.00
Tomas Ortega	do	4 oranges	1.00
Paula Traneosa Barrientia	do	24 pears	1.00
Jose de la Cruz	do	2 pears	1.00
Jorge E. Garcia	do	2 avocado seed	1.00
Rosa Maria Olmeda de Rios	do	7 plants	1.00
Earl Thomas	do	6 peaches	1.00
Francisco Garcia Reyes	do	2 plants	1.00
Eulalio O. Guerra	do	2 avocados	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Jose Zarte Moralez	do	do	1.00
Manuel Riojas de la Rosa	do	do	1.00
M. E. Ludwig	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Juan de la Rosa	do	1 plant	1.00
Natalia Farias	do	1 apple	1.00
F. J. Frankenhoff	do	14 apples and 9 pears	2.00
Alfonso Guerra Lopez	do	1 pomegranate and 2 quince	1.00
Armando Martinez	do	1 quince	1.00
C. A. Peterson	do	2 peaches	1.00
Eloisa Gaona de Trevino	do	3 avocados and 6 guavas	1.00
Maria Longoria	do	3 avocados	1.00
Facundo Hernandez	do	8 avocados	1.00
Juan Rios	do	1 avocado	1.00
Bernilda Olvarez	do	7 plants	1.00
J. E. Parish	do	1 plant	1.00
Danny J. Lovoi	do	3 Irish potatoes	1.00
Mavimino Medrano	do	2 apples	1.00
Gregoria A. Espinosa	do	9 plants	1.00
Vicente Lopez	do	1 pound seed cotton	1.00
L. V. Lord	do	20 oranges	1.00
Luciano Rodriguez	do	1 pound seed cotton	1.00
Matilde G. Canales	do	6 plants	1.00
Carlota Reyes	do	7 apples and 1 peach	1.00
Marcelina Garcia	do	2 peaches	1.00
Blas Moreno Martinez	do	10 avocados	1.00
Casimino Gonzalez	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Librado Villarreal	do	5 avocados	1.00
Raul Saul Medina	do	11 pears	1.00
Maria Sandoval	do	3 avocados	1.00
Constantino Pecina	do	2 avocado seed	1.00
Malquias Tamez	do	7 avocados and 4 avocado seed	1.00
Henry Ortiz	Laredo, Tex.	3 mangoes	1.00
Rosa Elias	do	4 bulbs and 6 plants	1.00
Simon Briones	do	1 lily bulb	1.00
Aerleta Golindo	do	1 mango	1.00
Luz Becerra	do	do	1.00
Mrs. L. K. Harlyk	do	4 mangoes	1.00
Joe Pereida	do	2 mangoes	1.00
David Reyna	do	12 mangoes and 6 avocados with seed	3.00
Raymond Gomez	do	5 quince, 1 orange, and 5 plants	2.00
Bertha Saenz Corliss	do	10 plants	1.00
Jesus Leza	do	11 avocados with seed	1.00
Mr. S. D. Golberg	do	4 avocados with seed	1.00
H. M. Irvin	do	8 avocados with seed	1.00
Nicolasa Pena	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Castano	do	2 avocados and 3 oranges	1.00
Mrs. Noe Garza	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Ursula Lopez	do	15 plants	2.00
Rafael Morales	do	2 plants	1.00
Franco Coronada	do	2 mangoes, 2 mameys, and 1 plant	1.00
Maria Waren	do	2 avocados with seed	1.00
Mrs. A. P. Costello	do	18 plants	3.00
Mrs. Jose Mendez	do	4 avocados with seed	1.00
Joseph Lukes	do	5 plants	1.00
J. Arenas	do	5 oranges and 1 apple	1.00
Cecilia Goodman	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Alfred Chavira	do	3 plants and 1 mamey seed	1.00
Maria Gutierrez	do	2 mangoes	1.00
Antonio Herrera	do	7 avocados	1.00
Doroteo Lopez	do	3 pomegranates and 1 sweet lime	1.00
J. E. Rodriguez	do	3 avocados	1.00
Leonardo DeLas Santos	do	1 avocado seed	1.00
Manuel Yonez	do	1 cactus plant	1.00
Gertrude Diamond	do	1 orchid plant and 1 jasmine plant	1.50
Utropia Martinez	do	1 plant	1.00
Mrs. Presciliana Gonzalez	do	5 oranges	1.00
S. H. de Daniel	do	4 peaches, 1 mango, and 2 avocados	1.00
Joel Rocha	do	12 plants	1.00
Josephine Pena	do	1 peach and 1 apple	1.00
Salvador Moreno	do	1 mango	1.00
Maria G. Anderson	do	1 avocado with seed	1.00
Louis Vasquez	do	2 plants	2.00
C. A. Haines	do	1 sapote	1.00
W. Paul Mustard	do	2 apples	1.00
Carmen Luz Muselem	do	4 cactus plants and 1 pear	1.00
Refugio Moreno	do	10 plants	1.00
Simon Rosalis	do	1 avocado	1.00
Santiago L. Rodriguez	do	1 plant and 1 avocado seed	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Francisco Rodriguez	do	2 plants	1.00
Mrs. P. P. Barrientos	do	do	1.00
Leonor Balanos	do	12 lily bulbs	1.00
Tony Garcia	do	3 plants	1.00
Ricardo Chavez	do	13 oranges and 1 plant	2.00
Paula Hernandez Cisnero	do	1 peach and 1 quince	1.00
Mrs. Maria de los Angles Zamora	do	2 sapote seed	1.00
Maria del Socorro H. Garcia	do	9 apples	1.00
Virginia Garcia Herra	do	2 apples	1.00
Francisco S. Flores	do	1 quince, 1 apple, 6 guavas, and 4 avocados	2.00
Esther Vda. de Garcia	do	3 plants, 6 plant cuttings, 3 begonia plants, and 1 bulb	3.50
Mrs. Frances Beraveate	do	4 avocados	1.00
Maria Cruz Lugo de Espinosa	do	12 maguey plants	1.00
Estella Marquez	do	4 avocados with seed	1.00
Julia Estives	do	3 avocados	1.00
Antonio Prieto	do	6 avocados with seed	1.00
Daniel Hernandez	do	1 plant	1.00
Natividad Guerrero	do	do	1.00
Raul Galindo	do	do	1.00
Marie de Contreras	do	4 plants	1.00
Maria Teresa Medina Victoria	do	3 avocados with seed	1.00
Mrs. Petra Tijerina	do	1 quince	1.00
Dolores Garcia de Villagomez	do	do	1.00
Mrs. Francisco de Medina	do	13 plants	1.00

In addition, Customs officials also levied fines of $1.50 each on Harry Springer and F. C. MacDonald of Portland, Oregon, for attempting to smuggle 2 heather plants into the United States upon entering through Blaine, Washington.

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